密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday June 14th 1919

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China and the International Banking Consortium

By Hollington K. Tong

Significance of the Strike and Boycott

The Development of Express Companies in China

By Y. L. Chang

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Vol. IX No. 2

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

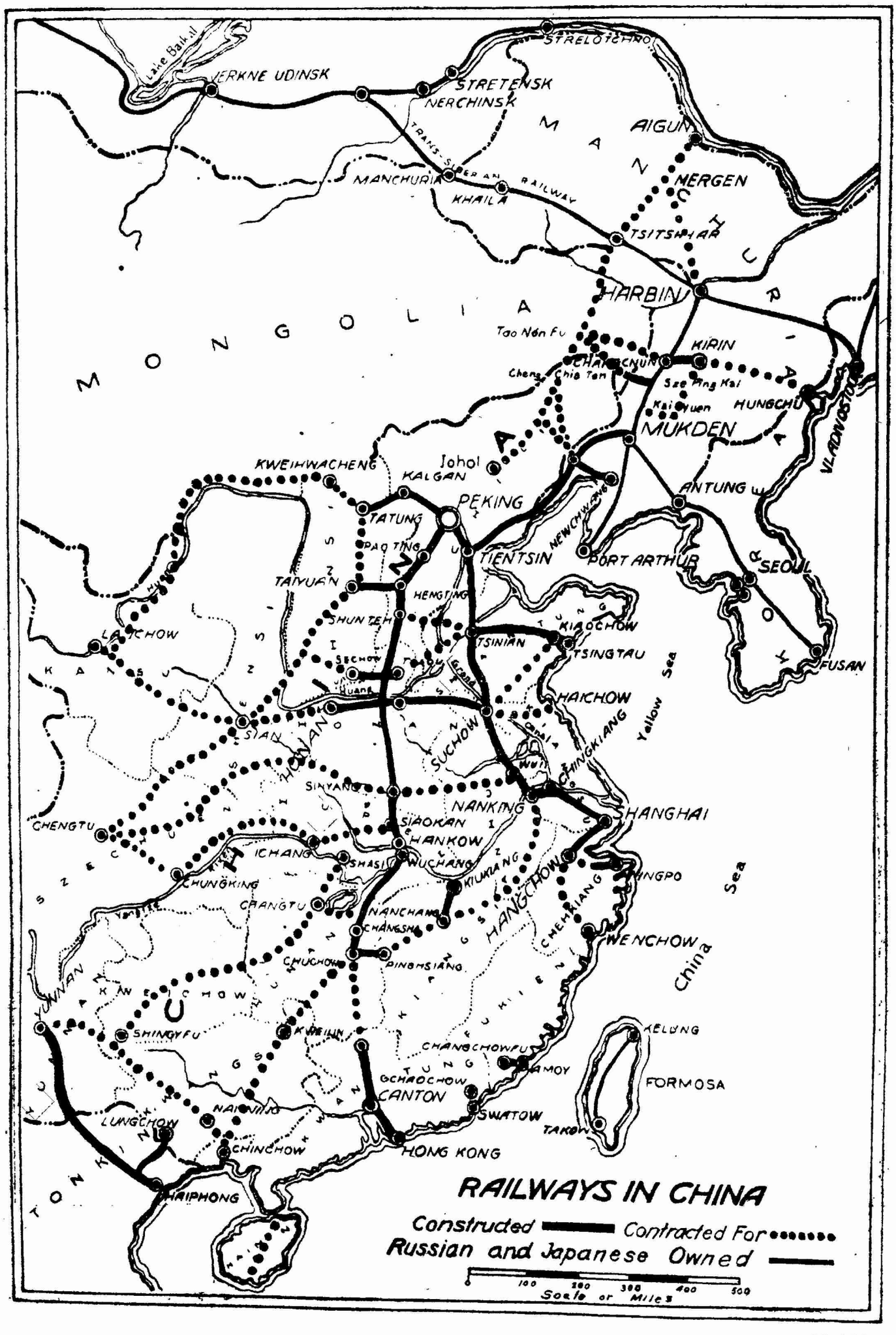
(*Continued from issue of June 7*)

THE principal agricultural products of the numerous valleys about and west of Nanning are rice, wheat, maize, millet, beans, buckwheat, sugar cane, potatoes, groundnuts, cotton, bamboo, raw silk and indigo. Hides are an important item of export. In this district there are reported deposits of pottery clay and coal, and outcroppings of a very good grade of bituminous coal are reported midway between Nanning and Poseh, close to the river. The traffic below Nanning would probably be handled more cheaply by river traffic, as good-sized river steamers ascend as far as Wuchow, and, except at extremely low water, motor boats operate as far as Nanning.

Considerable local traffic could be developed in the small rich valleys of the western coastal strip of Kwantung province, and there are good productive districts above Yamchow and Kwangchow. The chief agricultural products are rice, wheat, maize, peanuts, pecans, cassia, indigo, sugar cane, raw silk, and subtropical fruits. More extensive use of the low hills for cattle grazing could be made, and by resorting to irrigation and dry farming considerable untilled areas of rolling upland country could be made productive. Coal is reported near Yamchow, and pottery clay in used locally. Mountains of lime rock exist near Lingshan, and lime is manufactured in a small way by native methods. Iron is used by native metal workers, and antimony has been mined near the Tongkin border.

The population of the three provinces is given as 7,500,000 for Yunnan, 5,500,000 for Kwangsi, and 7,000,000 for Kweichow. It is conservatively estimated that the population of tributary territory under discussion is not less than 7,500,000, or about the same as the Pacific Coast States of America. Yunnan Chinese impress one as being energetic and progressive. There are a good many tribespeople intermixed with Chinese, and the result is sturdy, industrious workers. Little is known of the Kweichow inhabitants, but those of Kwangsi are generally quite inferior. Some of the western Kwangtung people are quite progressive and industrious, though lacking contact with modern life. Since the opening of the West River to power navigation numbers of Cantonese have emigrated to Kwangsi and are practically in charge of the business activities of the province. Better transportation connections with other provinces, such as Hunan, might induce the immigration of a better class of people.

(*To be Continued*)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MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IX　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1919　　NUMBER 2

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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No. 31 Tee Street
Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

WITH a fleet of British, French and American gunboats on the Shanghai horizon, and with a Japanese fleet of gun boats and cruisers with Japanese marines estimated (according to rumor) at many thousands, ready to pounce on the Settlement, Shanghai becomes a port of considerable importance to-day—and all on account of a strike and agitation by a few thousand unarmed and more or less immature Chinese students who are wrought up because the Paris peace conference saw fit to ratify some secret agreements whereby Tsingtao and former German rights in the Chinese province of Shantung were given to Japan. The student strike started about two weeks ago, and owing to the agitation and propaganda of the students, the Chinese merchants joined in and declared a boycott against all Japanese merchandise sold in China. The boycott went to the extent of refusing to even accept cargoes of American and British merchandise brought to China on Japanese boats.

SHANGHAI — typical Shanghai — which knows and understands China, especially that part of China bounded by The Bund, Soochow Creek and the Recreation Grounds, looked on the student uprising with considerable amused indulgence. In America and England—where strikes are usually conducted by "peaceful" working men armed with guns, dynamite and bombs, there will be no understanding of a strike in China conducted by fierce students (ages 12 to 20 years) armed to the teeth with murderous banners inscribed with such seditious terms as "Down with the Traitors," "We Want Tsingtao Back," and similar inflammatory language. To repeat, Shanghai looked on the parades of students and the posting of boycott notices with considerable indulgence—until a report

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reached Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese military officials (the same gang that gave Shantung province to Japan) had arrested several hundred students because of their patriotic speeches delivered from the street corners and other advantageous points.

WHEN this report reached Shanghai, the Chinese merchants, big and little, closed up their shops. It all happened in about thirty minutes on Wednesday morning, June 4. No one that didn't happen to be in New York on "Gasless" Sunday, or when the coal supply gave out last winter, will have any idea of the peculiar condition brought about by a "Shopless" Shanghai. This was a real calamity so Shanghai—typical Shanghai—began to take notice and to discuss. Between drinks at the friendly clubs during the lunch hour (tiffin) and at other places there was further discussion and as the discussion continued the situation became tense. Persons whose knowledge of China dated back to the Boxer uprising of 1900 (and stopped there) decided that similar conditions were about to break loose in modern China. After the shops had been closed for about two days, word was received from Peking to the effect that the merchants' protest had been effective and that the students had been released. But with their power established, the merchants naturally decided to make a clean slate of the matter and demanded the resignations of Messrs. Tsao Julin, Chang Chung-hsiang and the other "pro-Japanese traitors" at the Capital. The students, who are well organized with a central headquarters with branches in each school, were also strengthened by the report of their success so they increased the parades and organized committees to sell native merchandise such as substitutes for Japanese-made straw hats and so on. Other committees made it their business to call upon recalcitrant shopkeepers (retailers) who sought to open their stores.

SHANGHAI—typical Shanghai—then decided that this seditious movement of fanatical Chinese young men, must be put down—yes, put down at the point of the bayonet and the drawn swords of the brave young men of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The closing of the shops naturally released several thousands of shop clerks upon the streets, and their numbers were augmented by several thousand more of the curious ones who came down town to see the show. By this time the town was bedecked with posters denouncing the traitorous government officials, banners swung from upstairs windows, and in the native quarters by streamers swung across the street. These banners must come down, so an armed crew on a motor truck accompanied by the brave young men of the "Light Horse" invaded Nanking Road and proceeded to remove the banners. The Chinese students and onlookers took the attack good-naturedly and immediately put up new banners in place of the ones torn down. In the evening the crowds were not so good-natured and one or two members of the Special Police were saluted in real Irish fashion with bricks dropped from above. Persons who have recently arrived in Shanghai from more active scenes in Russia and Europe, say that this was no method to use in putting down a demonstration, but we don't presume to offer advice on this question. Other persons who have been through riots and strikes in America and in other so-called civilized portions of the globe insist that they never observed a more quiet and orderly strike than the present one conducted by the Chinese students and merchants—but.

THE "but" refers to the fact that all of this demonstration inside of the International Settlement of Shanghai is "illegal." According to the treaties between China and the Powers, the Chinese have no rights inside of the Settlement. This is not China, this is foreign territory governed by a Consular Body of some dozen and more consular representatives of foreign countries and through them administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council, a body composed of British, Americans and Japanese, with the majority British. On Sunday at two extraordinary meetings of the Municipal Council it was voted to banish all students wearing banners, or any inflammatory literature in an unknown language, from the Settlement. A warning was also issued to the effect that the food supply and transportation must not be interfered with. Martial law was declared and the Pacific fleets were summoned to the scene of action. A number of other incidents heightened the confusion, such as the reported murder by Chinese of a Japanese who was parading the streets disguised as a Chinese and inciting the mobs to violence, and a few other disturbing incidents of a similar character.

NOW as such movements frequently develop, they soon got out of the hands of the student promoters. The responsible Russians who encouraged the first Russian revolution, had no idea that their movement for a more democratic form of government in that country would go to the extent of Bolshevism, but it did go that way. The Chinese students strike and merchants boycott, while orderly as long as it was in their hands, was a commendable Chinese political move. Persons who can't fight corruption both inside and outside with guns and bullets or votes must use other methods and the Chinese peaceful boycott was and is effective and if kept up for a sufficient time will force Japan to change its policy toward this country. Japanese

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military agressions in China has pleased the Japanese merchants and people, because Japanese merchants have been able to commercialize on the swag the militarists brought in, but when the business isn't good, the people and merchants will throw out the false military leaders who led them astray—just as the Germans were quick to kick the Kaiser out when he didn't win. They followed his false leadership as long as they could make money out of the swag he brought in. Probably in retaliation for the unfortunate action of a few foreign individuals, the Chinese unruly elements next threatened a strike against foreign firms in Shanghai. The Chinese chauffeurs in the employ of foreigners went on strike on Monday morning, June 9. The Chinese employees of a few foreign firms next walked out. Then the Chinese shops which had been selling through the back door refused to supply food to foreigners. The Chinese native markets where foreigners obtain vegetables and meats were closed and in some cases worked a serious hardship upon housewives who were forced to search the adjoining countryside for provisions. Chinese houseboys and servants at first threatened to strike, but reconsidered. And so it went.

THERE the situation rests, or at least did when these lines were written. The point we desire to make is that the fat is now in the fire. There must be order in the Shanghai Settlement, or it will be occupied by foreign troops and order enforced. China has nothing to gain and much to lose if those troops are Japanese as they quite likely may be since Japan but waits the signal of distress, and has ships and troops available. The Chinese do not want this movement to develop into an anti-foreign movement, for their only hope for salvation depends upon the friendship and help of America and Great Britain and France. Americans, British, French and the responsible Chinese must stand absolutely together to enforce the laws of the Settlement as promulgated by the Municipal Council. Vast interests are at stake and a false move will mean bankruptcy and Bolshevism and military intervention to be followed by a general liquidation and China will not amount to much after that event takes place. The Chinese people are now aroused as they should have been in 1915. They have a new national consciousness that means much for China's fortunes. Every right-minded foreigner in this country sympathizes with China in this trouble and wants to help. Every foolish act of violence serves to tie the hands of the foreigners who would help. The point now is to stand out foursquare for the full observance of law and order—and this applies to every American, every Briton, every Frenchman—and especially every responsible Chinese.

MANY of the methods used in suppressing the strike by the Municipal Police aroused serious discussion and antagonism on the part of many Americans and Britons who sympathize fully with China in this struggle to free the country from the grip of Chinese militarism backed by Japanese militarism. Many thinking foreigners were of the serious belief that foolish force used in opposing the actions of the students would result in turning the whole movement into a violent anti-foreign outburst. This feeling has a very definite foundation in fact for should the Chinese become sufficiently incensed at the actions of the Europeans in opposing the rightful ambitions of liberal Chinese, it would naturally cause the Chinese to accept Japanese leadership as the lesser of the two evils. The Japanese are contantly working to bring about this condition and should the agitation against Europeans become sufficiently acute, Japan will then come out with a great flourish and announce her seemingly "liberal" terms for the return of Tsingtao and the adjustment of other questions affecting the peace of the two countries. Japan will then come to China with a plan for combination against all of the foreigners and Japan will assist China in abrogating all of the treaties affecting the exterritorial rights of foreigners. Japan in that case would be the first to favor the abrogation of exterritorial treaties, for she would be in a position where the abrogation of her

exterritorial rights would not affect her business in China. As a matter of fact were it not for the bungling methods of the Japanese millitarists, in creating nation-wide antagonism among the Chinese, the time for this action would be now. The people who can rule and govern the Chinese are the Chinese themselves. The right-minded foreigner who would accomplish anything in this country in business or otherwise knows this fully. The Shanghai Municipal Council would solve most of its troubles resulting from Chinese opposition to its rulings, by adopting a more lenient attitude toward the Chinese and working *with* them instead of working *against them.* The American Senator who refused to confer with President Wilson regarding the League of Nations, has been dubbed a "fugitive from information." There is strong likelihood that the same term may become popular in Shanghai in referring to individuals who, according to voluminous correspondence in the *North China Daily News* (British), are refusing to confer *with* the liberal Chinese who are trying to bring about better conditions in this country.

THREE American aeroplanes, the first ships of the sky to successfully fly entirely across the Atlantic Ocean, reached Plymouth, England, last week. They flew by way of the Azores, Portugal, Spain to England. Lieut. Hawker, the British aeronaut who was forced to land in the mid-Atlantic because of engine trouble where he was rescued by a Norwegian ship, is equally deserving of the praise which all of these brave men are now receiving on both sides of the Atlantic. The achievement of these men is deservedly comparable to the work of Columbus and possibly the first crew that ever took a voyage to the bottom of the sea in a submarine. The news of the trans-Atlantic air flight was a pleasant diversion from the peace conference reports which are beginning to pall on editors and readers alike. Possibly the most interesting comment on this phase of the matter that has come to our attention, is taken from a recent issue of the *Central China Post*, the British newspaper in Hankow, as follows:

"The Hawker affair to our mind gives rise to many conflicting thoughts. Bearing in mind that although the trans-Atlantic flight was ostensibly undertaken in the interests of aerial navigation, it was really a huge advertisement for which a certain newspaper had offered £10,000; and this sum Hawker and others were out to capture if they could. It would appear that the advertisement side of the scheme was worked far more successfully than the flying side. For a month in advance of the start, Reuter kept us supplied with wires about Hawker as to when he would set out, the route he would follow, etc., while what we wanted to know was how the Council of Three, Four, Five or Ten was getting on with the settlement of peace, which at the present moment happens to be the one thing that matters and about which we are kept very much in the dark. At last word came that Hawker was really off, and on the heels of it we received the gratifying intelligence that he had landed in Ireland. We were so pleased that we sat down at once to write an article glorifying the superlative qualities of the British people and then came the news that the story was not true. How it originated is a mystery on which as yet no light has been shed, but there was no question about the fact that Hawker had disappeared. All available vessels suitable were then out to sweep the seas, and returned with the news that without doubt the airman had been drowned. By this time the Hawker affair was probably the one subject of conversation in the households of the United Kingdom, and then, at the moment when the interest in it was most intense, came the report, that Hawker was safe. The country went wild with joy and the newspapers sold like hot cakes. We do not mean to say that all this was prearranged—it hardly could have been—but, if the whole affair had been a planned newspaper stunt, it could not have been better arranged since the *Daily Mail* gets its advertisement and that without having to pay unless it pleases."

A MOVEMENT is afoot to create among the Chinese an impression that Great Britain and America of late have not been in cordial relationship and that some day they will be at loggerheads over a number of important questions. The Japanese press volunteers an explanation for the alleged Anglo-American ill-feeling by the publication of a telegram from Paris stating that had it not been for America's intervention, Great Britain and other Allied countries would have made the Central Powers pay their war expenses. As it is, Great Britain alone has lost £7,000,000,000 in the form of war expenses in this war. She accordingly feels indignant at America "at her heart," says the Japanese press despatch, and in consequence has been cultivating the friendship of Japan. This news item has been extensively printed in the press of the Far East, presumably with the object of showing to the Chinese people that it would be useless for them to rely too much upon the assistance of the American and British governments which have begun to suspect each other and are not working in unison. Another news item widely published in China concerns the recent controversy between a Briton who called himself "Justice" and Mr. Jernigan in the *North China Daily News.* "Justice" depreciated the services rendered by America during the war whilst Mr. Jernigan took the opposite view and contended that America did much in this titanic struggle and

was accountable for turning the scale although she did not join in right at the beginning. This and similar news which has been translated into Chinese and skillfully smuggled into the Chinese papers by some interested party or parties are puzzling the Chinese in high positions in no small degree. The latter have come to the conclusion that China's failure to secure justice at the Paris peace conference, after all was due to the lack of harmony between America and Great Britain, knowing that America from beginning to end supported China's claim and that Great Britain supported Japan's claim. While suspecting that the Japanese are conducting a press campaign to influence the Chinese to trust neither America or Great Britain, the Chinese people have been questioning themselves whether it would not be better to join hands with Japan and make the best out of the worst situation existing at the present time. It is hoped that responsible American and British officials in the Far East will soon take action to remove the impression that these two Anglo-Saxon countries have not been on the most cordial terms.

THE patriotic attempts made by the Chinese students in Peking and other cities to develop native industries as an offshoot of the boycott of Japanese goods are praiseworthy. Everywhere throughout China students may now be found selling native products to their countrymen. The students of one school in Peking, instead of making speeches on the streets against the Japanese and urging the boycott of their goods, are spending their time in learning how to make Chinese substitutes for foreign commodities, and teaching the Chinese makers to produce that which China cannot produce. Some well-to-do Chinese have caught the enthusiasm of the student class and have proposed to found factories in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and other commercial centers to manufacture those articles which are needed by the people every day in order to replace imported ones. The *ikin* or the interior tax, however, constitutes a great hindrance to the proper and speedy development of Chinese industries. If it can be abolished it will mean a great blessing to the people in general. Straw hats made by the Chinese at Shanghai are sold at one or two dollars a piece, but at the same time the people in Tientsin, Hankow or Peking, who refuse to wear Japanese straw hats, are confronted with the alternative of purchasing high-priced straw hats imported from Western countries, or exposing their heads to the hot sunshine. The merchants, as a rule, are reluctant to send straw hats from Shanghai to other ports, for they don't pay, after having been highly taxed by the *likin* stations here and there. A Chinese-made tooth-brush, to give a concrete illustration of the suffering from the *likin*, can be purchased at Canton for ten cents but in Kalgan it is sold for thirty cents. And why? It is because the same tooth-brush has been taxed by the *likin* stations four or five times before it reached Kalgan. Unless this bad system is discarded, the movement to develop native industries will not make much headway.

SO far as the government is concerned, the *likin* system does not pay well. Most of the *likin* officers are corrupt. They remit a certain amount of tax every year to the government and retain the surplus for their own benefit. It is said that before the establishment of the native customs at Kalgan, the government received approximately Tls. 100,000 of the *likin* a year from the place, although the annual collection amounted to three times the amount. After the establishment of the native customs, the government has received nearly one million dollars annually. The explanation is simple. The officers in charge of the *likin* station never properly taxed commodities passing through it. If the merchants would connive with them and were indifferent to squeezing, they taxed the commodities very lightly so that they might not be betrayed. Usually no receipt is given for the amount of tax collected from the Chinese merchants, but in the case of foreign merchants who demand receipts, they are asked to pay ten per cent more in order to compensate the trouble. That is why the government receives very little

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from the *likin* stations, and their abolition will be welcomed by it if it can find a means to compensate its loss. The stamp tax was originally enforced to replace the *likin* and the annual revenue from it now totals nearly $15,000,000. If it can be raised to make up the deficits to be incurred by the abolition of the *likin*, a solution may be found. This subject is worthy of serious consideration by Chinese who are devoting their attention and time to the development of Chinese industries.

China and the International Banking Consortium

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

PRIVATE cablegrams from Paris and numerous reports in the Japanese press all indicate that the negotiations for the formation of an international banking consortium to finance China are not proceeding as smoothly as is here expected. Some serious differences between America and Japan, two of the four participating Powers, have arisen which gravely concern China's welfare. China is faithfully counting on America's influence as a dependable foil to aggressive nations, and she will be deeply disappointed if these differences are decided in Japan's favor.

It appears that Japan and France have actually formed one group and that America and Great Britain have nominally formed another group, both having framed definite and different policies for the banking consortium. America and Japan are leaders of their respective groups. They are differing on more than one vital point with regard to the common policy of the consortium. Japan, for instance, claims that her special position in Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung should be recognised by the participating Powers. This claim incidentally evinces that she still clings to the sphere of influence system, which both Great Britain and America have been trying to abolish.

Japan's proposal of treating Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung as her special preserves, if accepted, would lead to serious consequences and even more serious consequences than the awarding of Kiaochow, Chinese territory, by the Paris peace conference to Japan, has led to. It is expected that both America and Great Britain will refuse to consider it. These two countries it is which some time ago initiated the movement for the unification of the Chinese railways with the definite object of doing away with the antique idea of spheres of influence. If Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung become Japan's special preserves there will be left a comparatively small area for the participating Powers to exercise their good influence. And the noble intention of the American and British governments will remain a mere dream.

It is inconceivable that America will consent to be a party to a commercial bargain which is against the immemorial principles upon which the government of the American people rests. This claim, furthermore, runs contrary even to the latest declared policy of the American government to give financial assistance to China without compromising her sovereignty. As America will largely finance the new loan in view of the scarcity of money in France and Great Britain, she will likely encounter small difficulty in convincing the Japanese government of the fallacy of its claim to the recognition of nearly half of China's territory as being under its special influence.

Another point of difference relates to the time for the commencement of the negotiations for a second reorganization loan of $200,000,000 or $400,000,000 to China. Japan and France advocate immediate negotiations with the Chinese government at Peking irrespective of the continuation of disunion between the North and the South. They believe that this course of action would bring peace to China much quicker than the patient waiting for the time when China is united. The mere knowledge of the fact that the consortium will back up the North will compel the South to adopt a conciliatory attitude. What is really behind this proposal remains to the seen.

Views among the Chinese people also differ on the question of whether this is the proper time to open negotiations for the desired new loan. Some hold the opinion that if the governments in the North as well as in the South cannot get a single cent to support themselves, they will be confronted with the threat from the soldiers to mutiny, and consequently be powerless to hold out any longer and will finally be driven into union. Some share the views of the Japanese and French officials that it would be better to support the one against the other. The Peking government, hard pressed for money, is naturally anxious to begin loan negotiations at once.

Thirdly, Japan claims that one of her nationals should be given the position of chairman of the consortium when formed. Her claim is said to have been supported by France, which believes that the Japanese know the conditions in China better than other peoples and are able to deal with the Chinese more advantageously. Japan's argument in support of it is that she has advanced Yen 30,000,000 to China for the currency loan, which was negotiated by the Quintuple Group but not concluded, with the concurrence of Great Britain, France and Russia, during the Great War. The advance of such a big sum entitles her to a predominant position in the new consortium. If more reasons are

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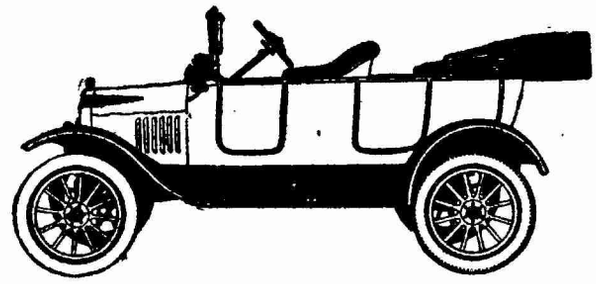

Many owners of Ford Touring Cars in Shanghai this week were thankful for the good judgement that caused them to select Ford Cars. When the chauffers went on strike, the increase in the number of Ford cars on the street was noticeable. The reason for this is in the simplicity of operation of the Ford that enabled the owner to easily drive his own car—in many cases without previous experience.

Many members of the Volunteer Corps and Special police used their Fords in dashing from one part of the Settlement to the other in connection with the suppression of the riots and disturbances. In every crisis, the Ford is always ready to step into the breach. Whether it is a World War or a riot in China, the Ford is always on the spot to assist in the establishment of law and order.

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09-059

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

09-060

needed, contends Japan, she gives territorial propinquity to China as one of them.

If Japan receives the additional support of Great Britain, she will get the chairmanship of the consortium. There is no question but that she is determined to capture this plum. Many months ago she sent Mr. Odagiri, former Peking representative of the Japanese Banking Group, to Paris nominally as an adviser on Far Eastern Affairs to Marquis Saionji, Japan's chief delegate to the peace conference, but really as a candidate for the Consortium's chairmanship. M. Odagiri, so far as he himself is concerned, is a gentleman well liked in Peking and frequently showing his belief in square deals, but the trouble is that he will be merely used by his government as an instrument to further its imperialistic ambitions. Against him, Mr. J. J. Abbott, a very amiable American financier of the first class, understanding the needs of China, willing to help her and possessing the confidence of the Chinese people and officials, is contesting for the chairmanship. The policy of his financial interests and that of his government are identical, namely, to help China without reducing her to a vassal state. Needless to say that China prefers Mr. Abbott to head the Consortium. The fear is however expressed that Great Britain may support Japan's claim to the chairmanship, and if so Mr. Abbott will be defeated.

Fourthly, Japan contends that the second reorganization loan should have nothing to do with all the political and commercial loans which were previously concluded. In advocating this, she desires to protect the privileges and rights which she secured from China by means of loans at a time when the Allies were engaged in a life and death struggle. If these loans are to be shared by American, British and French bankers, all the privileges and rights which have been pledged for them will necessarily have to be shared by these bankers.

The United States, according to the *Jiji*, a Japanese paper, however, maintained that all economic loans contracted between the Chinese government and the Powers since the outbreak of the war should be made null and void, so that they might be included as a part of a new big loan by the new Consortium. This proposal has been amended, and America now dwells on the proposition that a preferential right be recognized for the new Consortium to undertake all political as well as economic loans in future, without any regard to the past. Japan is opposed to this proposal on the ground that it clashes with her fundamental policy (policy of aggression undertaken by commercial means) towards China. Great Britain, the *Jiji* believes, will side with Japan in this disagreement, since it was the British who first voiced the desire to

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place all economic loans beyond the sphere of any such international loan organization.

In this connection the views of Mr. Hijikata, president of the Japanese Industrial Bank, may be of interest. He says that America's desire to furnish the whole amount of the loans, inclusive of political and economic loans, covers rather too wide a field, and is liable to call forth objection from Japan, Great Britain and France, while to restrict the American share to political loans alone would be not only contrary to the policy for the development of industries in China but would reduce the sphere of investments so narrow as to be inacceptable to America. Mr. Hijikata adds that it is likely that America may agree to furnishing political loans together with railway and mining loans. It also appears that America wishes to transfer all the loans already executed to the new syndicate, but as this would be detrimental to the vested rights, the proposal would not be accepted by the Three Powers, according to Mr. Hijikata. He concludes by saying that the question might be settled by limiting the application of the proposal to all the loans which have been concluded but not yet executed.

If the news concerning these differences between America and Japan is true—which cannot be untrue as it has been confirmed by the news appearing in the Japanese newspapers —the following announcement from Paris is singularly misleading:

"The new Consortium for financing China will embody no government guarantee, and will threaten China with no possible infringement of her sovereignty. All future loans to the Chinese government or to individual provinces will be made by the Group as a whole, and the responsibility will be shared *pro rata* by the participating banks. It is proposed that the existing interests of the participating banks in China should be similarly pooled. . . . It is definitely laid down that no future loans will be allowed to involve the creation of special spheres of influence in China."

Great Britain and America are firmly holding the view that there should be no loan negotiations as long as the North and South remain separate, but on the other points of difference, impressions gathered from the diplomatic quarters and Chinese government circles show that Great Britain is gradually yielding to Japan's viewpoint. And why? The Chinese officials who are well versed in international politics explain that two British views with regard to the British Far Eastern policy are now prevailing. Representing one view, the Liberals are urging the rendering of genuine assistance to China, whilst the Conservatives representing the opposite view are persuading their country to be pro-Japanese. At the peace conference in Paris the view of the latter was accepted and in consequence the Kiaochow case was decided in Japan's favor. Both Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour were responsible for the decision. They are now trying to give further assistance to Japan and it is feared that through their influence, Japan's claims, unreasonable as they are, may be ultimately supported by Great Britain. Then, instead of going against Japan and France, America, in supporting her benevolent policy, will have to go against Great Britain as well.

It is believed in Chinese circles that Japan will insist upon the recognition of her claims which are in a way vital to the carrying out of her Continental policy. Japan's position was much strengthened by the Paris peace conference's decision to legalize her position in Shantung. Should America now decline to accede to the Japanese claims, Japan would probably refrain from joining the Consortium. The control of Shantung gives her a strategic position from which she will be able to defy the Powers and where she can control North China. It is further predicted that the plan for the unification of the railways will also fail for the same reason. If Kiaochow were not given to Japan, she could not but join the Consortium even if the terms whereby she had to join it might not be so favorable to her. The situation has undergone a great change.

In the meantime the old parliament has cabled to the Diplomatic Corps opposing the negotiations for a new reorganization loan. It has raised objection on the legal ground. "Moreover," says the message, "it is certain that the proceeds of such a big loan will go to the private purses of a few militarists and corrupt officials. Hence they are trying to deceive the Banking Consortium by mentioning the word 'reorganization'. . . . The land tax, which it is proposed to pledge as security, is a vital source of the country's revenue. It could not be pledged as security for any but a perfectly legitimate loan. As parliament represents the people it cannot keep silence regarding such a transaction. It has been decided at a meeting of both Houses that before peace has been restored it would oppose any loan, big or small." This telegram sent to the old Banking Group care of the Diplomatic Corps on May 12, was delayed in transmission for a considerable length of time, it being only recently received in Peking.

At the time of writing, so much uncertainty has been attending the negotiations for the formation of an international banking consortium that no one can predict whether the Consortium will be a blessing to China or a curse. It appears certain on the other hand that if America does not remain firm and carry out her loan policy with an unusual degree of precaution and diplomatic tactics, her policy will not fare any better than

Secretary Knox's proposal to neutralize the Manchurian railways, including America's own proposed Kinchou-Aigun line by purchase and restoration to China in 1910.

Peking, June 7, 1919.

President Wilson's Memorial Day Address in France

PRESIDENT Wilson delivered the following Memorial Day Address at Surenes Cemetery in France where many American and Allied soldiers are buried:

"These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany or her associated Powers in the war—they came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stand—the sort of power that they meant to assert in the world; the arrogant and selfish dominion which they meant to establish. And they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again.

"The nation that would draw out of this common concord of council would betray humanity. So this is our duty—to maintain safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America, France, England, Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done.

"The thing these men left us is the great instrument which we have just erected in the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the covenant of the governments that these men should not have died in vain.

"You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older order are beginning to stir again—that the standard bearers of the old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here their attempt to instil into the councils of statesmen the reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made. For if this is not the final battle for right, there will be another war which will be final. Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and which we are ready to forget realize that they cannot accomplish it.

"The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples understand. Private councils of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. We abjure you in the name of all the great traditions of Americans to make yourselves soldiers now, once for all, in this common cause where we shall need to wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart—clothing ourselves with the principles of right and saying to men everywhere: 'You are our brothers and we invite you to attend the comradeship of liberty and peace.' Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead."

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Sidelights of the Boycott

A little known incident of the strike, but one of important consequences, was a meeting of the compradores of the most important firms in Shanghai which was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 10. The Chinese employees of the various firms had held meetings and the decision to strike was practically unanimous, when on June 9 the Chinese employees of Andersen, Meyer & Company issued a circular to all of the Chinese compradores in the city calling a meeting for June 10. The notice stated that a strike would cause disorganization and the antagonism of all foreigners, so before action was taken a meeting should be held. At the meeting which was held common sense prevailed, and the strike was averted.

* * *

Before the Municipal Council ordered the students to cease carrying banners inside the Settlement, a youngster about ten years of age created much amusement on Nanking Road by carrying a large banner inscribed as follows: "Don't Commit Violence."

* * *

Many Japanese in the Settlement have been obtaining a much needed walking exercise, through the refusal of the ricsha men to pull Japanese passengers. The Japanese reported that they were planning to import Japanese coolies to Shanghai for this purpose, but no evidence of the threat was observed.

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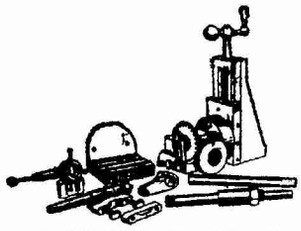

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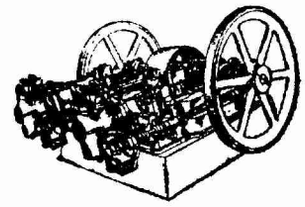

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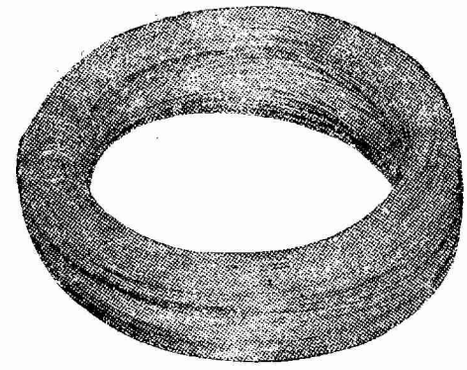

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Two Americans who visited the native city during the week were regarded with considerable hostility, owing to their straw hats which had the appearance of being "made in Japan." Finally the crowd became friendly when the Americans purchased for forty cents each, the white cloth hats of native manufacture and put them on.

* * *

The closing of the native markets and meat shops worked a considerable hardship upon many a foreign housekeeper who was not resourceful enough to send her servants to the country to purchase provisions from the farmers. One American woman was reported to have turned her garden and front yard into a poultry farm and to have accumulated enough chickens to last until the next war.

* * *

The foreign provision stores did a "land-office" business during the strike of native shopkeepers, practically every family storing up sufficient food for a protracted siege.

* * *

The strike of Chinese chauffeurs in the employ of foreigners cost the Chinese students more good will on the part of the foreign population than any other incident of the strike. Owing to the excellence of native chauffeurs and the ease of obtaining them, very few foreigners ever learn to operate their own cars. Many of our "most prominent citizens" for the first time in their (China) lives were forced to patronize the plebeian trams or street cars and standing room was at a premium.

* * *

The English young ladies who stepped in and operated the telephone switchboards after the Chinese operators walked out, earned the gratitude of everybody. After the discontinuance of telephone service entirely, most people came to the opinion that even poor telephone service is somewhat better than none.

* * *

Three prominent and dignified members of the Special Police—they are managers of firms or departments—were openly insulted while on duty in the Hongkew district, by having two of the striking chauffeurs dump a large bucket of swill on their heads from an overhead window. They raided the Chinese lodging house where it occurred and found the chauffeurs hiding under a bed. The chauffeurs were turned over to the police and the Specials turned themselves over to a laundry.

* * *

The strike of the native laundries was the cause of many a dishevelled suit of pongee and summer white. Persons who were accustomed to a new clean suit every day were forced to adopt the "weekly change" plan.

* * *

One disturbing element in the strike was a number of Japanese who insisted in parading the streets disguised as Chinese students and inciting the crowds to violence. Finally a crowd of Chinese turned on two of them and hasty police intervention prevented a tragedy.

* * *

The noticeable change in the "cock-sure" attitude of the Japanese in the Settlement was plainly evident.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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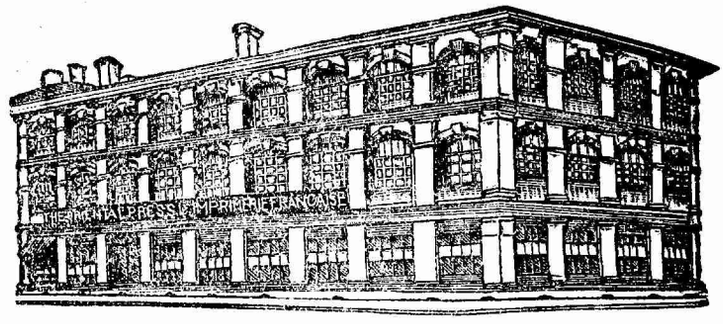

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

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All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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The Japanese at first laughed at the boycott as though it was a good joke, but when Chinese customers had avoided their shops for a week the smile changed to a decided frown. Now after two weeks of the boycott the customary Japanese smile has given way to a decided look of annoyance and apprehension. The Chinese believe that three months of boycott will bankrupt most of the Japanese smaller concerns in China.

* * *

Reuter's despatch from Peking dated June 9 expressed the common fear of the foreign population in China when it said: "It is sincerely hoped in Peking that the Muncipal Council is not confusing issues and is not taking measures which might lead to a general anti-foreign attitude by passive resisters who see no harm in a movement which is country-wide. Peking fully realizes that bands of rowdies cannot be permitted to create riots, but it would be calamitous if students and intelligent persons met with unnecessarily harsh measures."

* * *

A Japanese ship loaded with coal which docked at Ningpo was unable to unload because the Chinese coolies refused to work. The ship then returned to Shanghai where the same action was taken. A return to Ningpo with the same cargo of coal had no better luck, so the captain is said to have taken his steamer to Japan.

* * *

Japanese papers report that Japanese ships arriving there from China are carrying only half and less cargoes, and Japanese ships in the Chinese coastal trade are having a difficult time. At Hankow the Japanese boats have been forced to pay five times the regular wage to obtain coolies to load the ships. These times are quite different from war times when the Japanese shipping firms were autocrats of the first rank and every merchant, Chinese as well as foreign, was forced to beg for cargo space on "his bended knees."

* * *

The Chinese students had an admirable organization for handling their strike and in encouraging the merchants to close their shops. A Students' Union was formed composed of elected representatives from each of the schools in the Settlement. The Union directed all movements and each order was sent immediately to each school for enforcement. It will be a calamity if this form of organization is abandoned after the strike closes, for it has tremendous possibilities in encouraging the organization of native industries and in bringing pressure on the Chinese government for better officials and conditions in the future.

* * *

The unanimity with which all Chinese merchants joined in the boycott against Japan and the protest against unpatriotic government officials, prompted many foreigners to remark that "the Chinese are able to combine on anything except the betterment of their own businesses. Could one half of this organization ability and cooperation be directed toward the organization of new manufacturing industries, Japan's great market in China in cheap manufactured articles would be eliminated in a year and that through straight legitimate business competition."

* * *

Chinese printing shops and Chinese professional writers did a great business during the strike. Millions of boycott literature and posters were issued and posted by thousands of students and student sympathizers. Every Chinese student took it upon himself to turn out a few thousand posters and the city was literally plastered with signs and banners. Chinese employees in the correspondence departments of many foreign firms also got into the game and did a little posting and circularizing at the firm's expense for postage and stationery.

* * *

The turtle seemed to be the favorite manner of expressing hate for the Japanese and most of the pictures contained crude pictures of the animal or fish, whatever the Chinese think it is. In the native city practically every electric light pole was decorated with Japanese-made straw hats cut in the shape of turtles. In other parts of the Chinese city Japanese-made enameled wash-basins were nailed to the electric light poles with suitable inscriptions warning the Chinese against the purchase of the despised articles.

* * *

The manager of a Chinese shop on Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, who attempted to open his place of business on Wednesday morning, June 11, after he had received word that the "Peking traitors" had resigned, was mobbed by his fellow shopkeepers and street coolies. The Chinese merchants have adopted a "show me" attitude regarding the news that comes from Peking pertaining to governmental changes of policy.

* * *

The French police adopted a most sensible method of dispersing mobs by using the water cure. A mob that was engaged in the pleasing pastime of "ruffing" a Japanese was dispersed by a copious use of the fire hose. The aversion of the average coolie to water had the desired effect and no heads or feelings were broken either.

Even the Chinese Thieves Guild that operates in the Chinese native city of Shanghai has gone on strike. A Chinese returned student is responsible for this rumor, who insists that the thieves guild has adopted a strike order and there have been no cases of theft or burglary since the notice was issued.

* * *

Emil M. Scholz, former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, who is in Shanghai this week, is an interested observer of the strike and boycott. He is making a collection of boycott literature and posters, etc., for future journalistic use in America.

* * *

The newspapers of the Settlement were among the favored industries that escaped the strike, the printers deciding that newspapers were classed as public utilities and should not be interfered with.

* * *

It has been estimated by the police department that the number of Chinese on strike is more than 23,000.

* * *

On Monday, June 9, when the fish course was served at the table at the Municipal Reformatory, it was received with disdain by the inmates and pushed aside with the exclamation "it's Japanese fish."

* * *

Some of the signs displayed by the shops on Nanking Road had the following information for the public: "Customers please enter by the rear door."

* * *

On Thursday evening, June 12, one Chinese was killed and nine wounded as a result of a collision between a procession, reported not to be students, who were parading in the French Settlement and saw no valid reason why they should not cross over into the International Settlement, and the police. The procession was met in Shantung Road by a police patrol. The Chinese crowd attacked the police, using chairs, stones, bricks and other artillery. As quickly as possible the Light Horse, Scottish and Portuguese units were mobilized, but the crowd had dispersed when the units reached the scene of action.

* * *

On Thursday morning, June 12, upon receipt of the news that the three "traitors" Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu, had resigned from the cabinet, the merchants opened their shops as quickly as they had closed them to business.

Notes from Peking

Three Japanese destroyers arrived at the Bund in Tientsin on Thursday morning, June 5.

C. C. Chu, chief Northern delegate and former Minister of the Interior, spent the week-end last week at Peitaiho. He is now staying in Tientsin, but has refused to come up to Peking.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, and C. C. Wang, director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who are now travelling in Europe in connection with the investigation of commercial conditions abroad, will return to Peking in July.

Norwood F. Allman, Vice-Consul of the American Consulate at Tientsin, will not leave for Tsinanfu before the end of this month to relieve Mr. Bickford, the Consul there. Mr. Bickford goes on leave to America for a period of not less than four months.

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It is understood that the Ministry of Education is planning to suspend studies in the various educational institutions on account of the summer so as to force the students to leave Peking for their homes and thus prevent them from agitating against the Kiaochow question.

Excellent racing featured the final day's Peking races last Sunday, June 1. Lucky Kazoo, well steered by Mr. Commons, took the Champions and the Victory Cup in a canter from a field of first class ponies. Cash sweeps paid well, and the meeting was successful.

The International Banking Corporation announces that it has occupied the premises at 4 Rue Marco Polo from June 4 while new premises are being built on the present site. The new bank buildings are being designed by Shatuck & Hussey, of Peking and Chicago.

Mr. Inouye, Japanese priest of the Hokanji Temple of Tokio, after having having spent a few days in Peking and Tientsin left for Mukden on Tuesday, June 3. Mr. Inouye came to North China to form an association of Chinese, Mongolian and Japanese Buddhists.

The annual meeting of the Peking Library Association will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Union Medical College. The election of officers for the current year will be held, and the secretary will read a report giving details of the activities of the Association.

The government signed an agreement with the Marconi Wireless Company at the beginning of this month for the establishment of a joint Sino-British wireless repairing factory. The capital of the factory will be £100,000 to be taken up by both parties proportionately.

09-067

The wedding of Miss Olive Cowell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cowell, and J. R. Watson, of the Chartered Bank, Tientsin, was solemnized recently. The Reverend Pere Hubrecht officiated both at the marriage and the benediction service which followed.

Mrs. Yang Pao-ling has been unwell for some time and is now staying in the Union Medical College Hospital for treatment, having come to Peking from Tientsin in company with Mr. Yang on Monday, June 2. Mr. Yang is a member of the Chihli River Commission, and a river expert.

The members of the Anglo-American Association of Peking took tiffin together at the Wagons-lits Hotel yesterday (Friday, June 6), this being the second of the monthly tiffins. These meetings are usually social. Many American and British merchants and residents were present at the tiffin.

Dr. M. G. Daniel, an Assyrian who lost more than 60 of his relatives through the Turkish massacres, arrived in Tientsin this week on his way back to his native land after three years' study for the Ministry in Chicago. He gave a lecture in English at the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. on Thursday, June 5.

A service in memory of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's railway builder who died in Hankow on April 24, will be held between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday, June 8) in the Railway Association Building, West City. All of his friends will send mourning scrolls to the Association on the occasion.

Mrs. Julean Arnold and children went to Peitaiho toward the end of last month and are now occupying A. C. Grimes' house at Rocky Point this season. Among others who went to Peitaiho were Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Turner and their daughter, and Dr. R. L. Dickinson and his wife who are staying at East Cliff.

Thomas J. Barkley, president of the Barkley Company in Tientsin, is spending a few days in Peking, having recently returned from the United States after a six months' visit to their offices in New York, San Francisco and Portland. The company will enlarge their facilities for doing business.

T. Funatsu, First Secretary of the Japanese legation in Peking, has been appointed Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin. Mr. Funatsu has been summoned to Tokio for instructions prior to the taking up of his new duties. He is 46 years of age and has had long experience in the Japanese foreign department.

Acting-Minister of Education Yuan Hsi-tao, on account of his inability to control the students and the conflict between the students and the police, has tendered his resignation to the government. In the meantime he has invited the principles and staffs of the various schools to conferences to devise means to calm the students.

H. G. King, Student Interpreter at the American legation here, has been transferred to the Consulate at Tientsin as Vice-Consul to replace Mr. Allman, who will go to Tsinan to act for the present Consul, who is going away on leave of absence. Mr. King is a son of Dr. Harry Edwin King, vice-president of the Peking University.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Peking Social Service Club held this week in the Central Park, it was announced by W. H. E. Thomas, treasurer of the club, that the recent finance campaign had yielded a total of $2,200 or $200 over the sum that had been originally requested. President Hsu Shih-chang contributed $400 to the cause.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, June 3, to a number of British guests, and after dinner presented the Military Cross to Major Wearne, chief Peking representative of Reuters' News Agency. Sir John made a short and happy speech expressive of appreciation of the services which Major Wearne had rendered during the war.

Bayard Lyon, a professor in the Pei Yang University, was dismissed last Tuesday, June 3, on account of pressure exerted by the students. Prior to his dismissal, he secured the punishment by her parents of a little girl of about ten years old for abusing him. He interfered however when he found the girl's mother beating the child over the head. This is said to have been held as the reason for his dismissal.

General Tuan Chi-jui, director-general of the National Defense Army and the War Participation Troops, gave a large dinner at the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) on Monday evening, June 2, there being eighty guests present. The company consisted chiefly of high military and naval officials and of a large number of Japanese military officers. A conference was held after the dinner at which some important affairs were discussed.

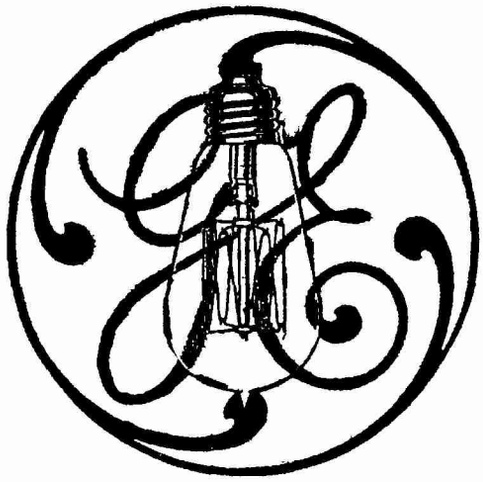
Professor W. H. Clemons, of Nanking University, after having stopped in Peking for a few days, went to Tientsin on Tuesday, June 3, on his return from Vladivostock where he had been engaged in American Library Association work for American and Allied soldiers. Whilst in Peking he examined the American Marine Barracks library and he expects to make similar examinations in Shanghai before returning to his duties in Nanking.

The American College Club's reunion will be held in the compound of the American legation this evening. (Saturday, June 7). An elaborate program has been arranged. The ceremonies will begin with a game of donkey polo. At 6 o'clock Miss Elizabeth Allen's company of Broadway stars will stage "The Florist's Shop." Willing Spencer has succeeded in getting together a lot of cakes, sandwiches, hot dogs and other edibles for the supper.

Tuesday morning, June 3, being the British King's Birthday, the British Minister held an official reception at the British legation which was largely attended by representatives of the Chinese government, of the legations and of the various official services. In the evening a general reception for British residents in Peking took place at the legation. There were dancing, music and general social intercourse until after midnight.

The report appearing in the Chinese press that Mr. Baker, American adviser to the Ministry of Communications, will be dismissed by Minister Tsao Ju-lin on the ground that Mr. Baker's proposal for the unification of the Chinese railways is unsatisfactory and that a Japanese by the name of Mr. Nagao, a railway expert, will take his place, has not yet been confirmed here. It is neither denied nor confirmed in official circles in Peking.

According to diplomatic circles, a certain Japanese named. . . . ., says the Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, arrived at Peking secretly. On May 1



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he requested an interview with the Acting-Foreign Minister, which was accordingly granted. The proceedings of the interview were kept secret but it is stated that the Tsingtao question was discussed. The said Japanese is reported to be a special commissioner of the Japanese government.

The Civil Governor of Chihli, Tsao Jui, granted interviews to the representatives of over three thousand Tientsin students on Thursday afternoon, June 5. Asked to telegraph to Peking to urge the release of over a thousand students from the Law Department of the Government University where they were imprisoned, Governor Tsao said that it was not in keeping with official courtesy for him to suggest to another department how to manage its affairs.

A mandate was issued last Saturday, May 31, when the President officially authorized the abolition of the "recommendation" system of entry into the public services, and re-instituted the civil service examinations. Another mandate issued on June 1 is an appeal to the people to leave diplomatic affairs in the hands of the government, in other words, to drop the boycott. A third mandate urges the students to leave politics alone and resume their studies.

The British Minister personally handed to the President at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, June 5, an *aide memoire* on behalf of the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese governments in which the hope is expressed that an end will be made to China's internal difficulties, that the peace conference will be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion and that meanwhile there will not be a resumption of military measures between the North and the South. The memoir concludes with an expression of sincere regard for the interests of China and the Chinese people.

Peking, June 7, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The export of cotton is on the increase, and the prices range as high as from Tls. 29 to Tls. 24.

Mrs. L. F. Perry will not return to America as formerly planned but will accompany her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Kimball, to Shanghai.

R. C. Veite of New York, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was one of the company's party *en route* to Chungking.

C. L. Seitz of Shanghai visited Hankow during the last week and returned to Shanghai aboard his magnificently equipped motor *Cielco* yacht.

The American Woman's Club of Hankow is said to have secured sufficient funds to defray their club expenses from the auction which was conducted last month.

The death is announced of Captain H. St. John Murphy, aged 43 years, of the China Import & Export Lumber Company on June 2 at the International Hospital, Hankow.

Wong Kwong, manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, left the port for America and Europe *via* Shanghai on June 5. He will be absent from the works between three and four months.

There was a review last week of the Second Naval Squadron under the leadership of Dao She-kwei.

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This squadron consists of nine gunboats which are anchored in the Yangtze here.

F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, notifies that the redemption of the bonds drawn on May 15 of the National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic will begin on June 30 next.

The demand for sesamum seeds is rapidly improving and the market price has jumped from Tls. 5.6 to Tls 6.7. During the past week European agents at Hankow have purchased about 10,000 tons.

W. C. Sprague, general manager for China of the Standard Oil Company of New York, passed through Hankow at the beginning of last week *en route* to Chungking. He was accompanied by Mrs Sprague.

The tea dealers who speculate on black tea, taking advantage of the peace in Europe, now receive a sudden shock from the fact that foreign companies have received letters from their head offices to curtail their orders for tea.

The students in Wuchang and Hankow are still on strike. About 23 schools have joined the Students' League. To all appearance there will be no final examinations for this term in schools belonging to the league.

It is stated that Ku Chu-lao, one of the principal leaders of the Monarchist clique, arrived at Hankow last week. Mr. Ku has severed himself from all political relations and is visiting places of historical renown in China.

The demand for electric transmission being greatly increased at present in Wu-Han cities, the Chinese Telegraph Administration of Hankow has made arrangements for the erection of more posts and other electrical equipments.

The market value of sugar is now increasing because of the shortage of supply of Japanese sugar. The Japanese are the chief importers of sugar to the Chinese market and the import of sugar is an important item in the Hankow trade.

The native press states that the estimates for the second half of the current year are: Income $300,000,000; expenditure $500,000,000. It is to meet this deficit that the proposal has been made to issue bonds secured on the land tax.

M. F. Perkins, American Consul at Changsha, is proceeding on leave of absence to the United States. He will be away from his post about five months, during which time A. J. Breever, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, will be in charge.

Monday, June 2, being the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, many foreign and Chinese banks and various other organizations in Hankow were closed on that day for holiday. The American Consulate at Hankow also observed the festival.

There was a great fall in the demand for cotton yarn some two weeks ago. Since the boycott the supply of Japanese cotton yarn has been cut short somewhat, and the limited stocks in the hands of Japanese merchants are expected to realize good prices.

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It is reported that natives in Shasi, in a boycotting rampage, broke in at the shops of some Japanese and destroyed their window panes. It is said that the Japanese authorities there have lodged a strong protest to the yamen demanding a satisfactory settlement of the case.

The people here are greatly agitated by the news that shops in Shanghai have all gone on strike. Business is stagnant in Hankow and the money market is tight. This news has added much to the bad effects on trade already produced by the suspension of the Shanghai peace conference.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball have lately been transferred to Shanghai. Mr. Kimball has been the manager for the British-American Tobacco Company for the last two years. He has resided in Hankow for six years and is therefore in point of time one of the oldest American residents here.

It is announced that the function connected with the College Day and opening of the Wu-Han Hall at Griffith John College, which was to have taken place on May 31, has been postponed to Whit Monday, June 9, when the principle and staff of the college hope to receive many friends from Hankow.

It is reported that during the last week there were some skirmishes between the Southern troops in Hupeh under the leadership of General Tong Ke-ming and General Wu Chen-shin. The Canton government has issued orders instructing the other Southern military leaders in Hupeh to mediate for peace.

The "New World" in Hankow is attracting great attention from the populace here. There are many visitors from the outports in Hupeh, and hotels at Hankow are doing a very good business. The number of visitors on June 3 was about 31,250 and the profits from tickets amounted to more than $5,000.

A telegraphic notice was received from the Hsiangyang Telegraph Administration in the Upper Han River that there had been another rise of 15 feet of water in the Han River which might be observed in Hankow some time this week. Native craft are warned of the trouble by the local authorities.

The funeral of the late Adolph H. Petersen, manager of the East Asiatic Company for the last seven years and who was recently in charge of Brandt & Company, took place on June 3 at the International Cemetery with a large attendance. Mr. Petersen's death was caused by influenza followed by pneumonia.

Hu Chin-jen and others have petitioned the provincial and local authorities for the approval of their projected plan of constructing a tramway in Hankow. A tramway system is greatly needed in Hankow, but as the roads and streets are narrow and crowded, proposals of the kind have hitherto not met with approval.

Dao Shu-tang, a prominent merchant in town, has proposed to official circles the organization of another spinning and weaving mill in Wuchang. Mr. Dao proposes to furnish the land needed for the plant himself, while the capital which is to be $500,000 will be divided into shares to be subscribed by native investors.

The Goverment Paper Mill at Shenkoki near the Kin-Han Railway has again stopped operating owing

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to the fact that the funds appropriated to the mill by the Ministry of Finance have been consumed in buying raw materials and paying the officers and operatives. The mill will re-open when financial help is obtained from the government.

It is understood that Japanese and American paper merchants are now anxious to clear their accumulated stocks of paper at as little loss as possible before paper of European make begins to arrive in quantity. Paper of ordinary cheaper qualities for newspaper work is now becoming plentiful with a great reduction in price from that charged in war time.

The presidents of the schools on strike held a conference on June 3 to discuss measures for stopping the strike. They passed the resolution to close their schools immediately and reopen them on August 1 instead of September 1 as is prescribed in the regulations. All the students on strike will be forced to leave school within three days.

Samples of silk and cocoons are now on the market which has opened already. The foreign companies have sent out very few depots to collect cocoons, as they used to do in previous years. The Japanese merchants who are active in the business have also curtailed their orders somewhat owing to the boycott movement. At present the native merchants of Chekiang and Kiangsu will be the chief buyers of silk.

The export of bristles from Hankow is exceptionally poor and lags far behind the records of previous years. Usually during the season between March and August this exporting trade used to be very vigorous. This year, however, there are very few customers, if any at all. The great native manufactories all have their warehouses well filled up with stocks of all kinds of bristles excellently prepared for exporting.

The Wuchang Exhibition has hitherto had many Japanese commodities on sale. The chief managers of the fair held a meeting on June 3 to discuss methods of dispensing with their Japanese goods. They resolved to clear all the accumulated stocks of the said goods within ten days, and to see to their absence from the fair after that period. The sale exhibition was originally founded by H. E. Chang Chi-tung, Viceroy of Hupeh, in the Ching dynasty with a view to promoting native commodities.

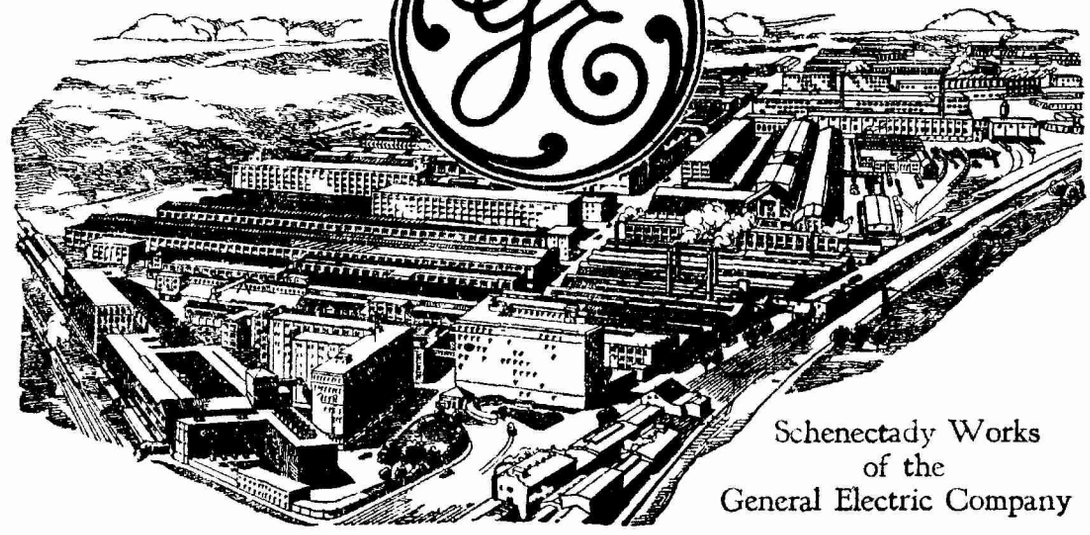
Tuesday last, June 3, the 54th birthday anniversary of King George V, was celebrated in Hankow with great cheer. Men of the British Navy and the British Volunteer Corps paraded the Consulate-General grounds at noon. A salute of 21 guns was fired by H. M. S. *Cadmus*. In the absence of Consul-General Wilton, Vice-Consul Russel-Brown inspected the men and received the salute. At 12.30 p. m. a great gathering in the Hankow Club drank the King's health. The Consuls of the Allied nationalities also attended the occasion.

On June 3 the Wuchang students' lecturing campaigns gave open air lectures in different sections of the capital on the subject of rejecting Japanese goods and promoting native goods. Their actions were curbed by the armed constables who finally resorted to force. As a result four students were greatly hurt by bayonets and are now in the Tung Jen Hospital; five were wounded and seven arrested. It is understood that Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan sent one of his staff to pacify the wounded students in the hospital on the evening of June 3.

Lu Chen-huan, a prominent Cantonese merchant, now undertakes to form a tannery to be known as the Chun Mei Tannery. Sanction from the local authorities will soon be procured. The capital aimed at will be $500,000 for which the company will soon issue bonds. The situation of the tannery will be in Wuchang probably. Two other factories to be started in Wuchang are the Huei Min Umbrella Manufactory (capital $20,000) and Chang Hwa Weaving Mill for the manufacture of shirts. All these mills are an outgrowth of the boycott movement.

Hu Tan-chen, a native merchant of Kiangnan, has sent the prospectus of his proposed Kiangnan Savings Bank to the Hupeh civil governor who is requested to hand the same to the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce at Peking in order to obtain their sanction and have the proposed bank registered. The authorized capital will be about $300,000 and the bank will issue bonds for that sum. The chief function of the bank will be to handle all banking and business for the native merchants of Kiangnan who are of a large number in this port.

Hankow, June 6, 1919.



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09-073

Who's Who in China

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh

General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, who has concurrently acted for some time as civil governor, comes from Kuanhsien, Shantung province, and is now fifty-nine years of age.

General Wang was graduated in the first class of the famous Peiyang Military Academy in Tientsin, which institution has supplied the country with many military leaders who are now occupying positions of prominence and importance.

During the Chino-Japanese War from 1894 to 1895, General Wang distinguished himself by his great bravery in an encounter at the Yalu battle, and was highly praised by his chief, Commander Soong Ching.

Later, General Wang was engaged by the late President Yuan Shih-kai to train the new modern army at Shiao Chan. When he first joined Yuan Shih-kai he was a captain commanding the Anhwei troops. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to be Colonel, and finally further promoted to be Brigadier-General.

When the first Revolution in 1911 broke out, General Wang accompanied former President Feng Kuo-chang, who was then Commander of the First Imperial Army, to Wuchang. He rendered no small assistance in the recapture of Hanyang from the revolutionists on November 27.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, General Wang was given the important position of Chief of the Second Division of troops. In 1913 he was given the rank of General, and received at the same time the 2nd class Tiger Decoration.

In 1914 General Wang was appointed by the Central government to take charge of all military affairs in the province of Hupeh, and was made military governor. For his willingness to accept the responsibility, he was conferred the rank of Chang Wei Chiang Chun.

The late President Yuan Shih-kai made General Wang a Marquis after the success of his monarchical movement to make himself Emperor for a brief period. This honor was however declined.

In 1916 General Wang was conferred the rank of Hsiangho Chiang Chun, and at the same time was ordered by Peking to act concurrently as civil governor of Hupeh. In October he was given the 2nd class Order of Merit.

General Wang has been holding the position of the military governor of Hupeh for five years, and is understood to have been performing his task to the satisfaction of the Central government.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

May 30. The German counter proposals include a demand for an unmolested plebiscite in the territories to be ceded, including Alsace-Lorraine; they oppose the cession of the South African colonies on the ground that they contradict President Wilson's fifth point; they propose to construct merchant vessels instead of surrendering their mercantile marine.

June 5. The Council of Four at Paris virtually decides to accept Lloyd George's insistence of a plebiscite for Silesia, despite the protests of M. Paderewski.

June 6. It is announced at Paris that the Allies will probably comply with the German demand for a statement of the maximum reparations which are estimated at about Frs. 250 billions.

June 13. The Allies deliver to the German delegates at Paris their reply to the German counter proposals; it is understood that the Germans are given 5 days within which to sign or reject the treaty.

CHINA

June 8. It is announced at Peking that the Salt Gabelle surplus for the month of May amounts to $5,400,000 and that it will be handed to the Chinese Government June 10.

June 10. A mandate is issued at Peking accepting the resignation of the pro-Japanese officials Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang, against whom the recent strikes throughout the country were directed.

June 11. President Hsu Shih-chang and the whole of the Cabinet tender their resignations; the An Fu Club is endeavoring to secure the election of Tuan Chi-jui as President.

June 12. According to the Chung Foo News Agency, the Diplomatic Body at Peking will request President Hsu to remain in office.

JAPAN

May 31. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, one of the leading papers of Tokio, publishes an abject apology foe having in a previous issue in the course of an articlr on the anti-Japanese riots in Peking stated that Reuter's correspondent at Peking had been bought to send abroad wild and malicious reports.

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June 7. Advices from Harbin indicate that Bolshevist activity is recurring in the Haborovsk region, where the peasants are being forced to join the movement.

GENERAL

June 1. As a result of a panic at a performance at Valence-sur-Rhone in France, following an outbreak of fire, at the time of the Joan of Arc celebrations, 80 persons lose their lives.

June 3. Secret bombing outrages occur in eight large American cities directed mostly against Government officials who have been active against enemy aliens; handbills picked up in the vicinity of the explosions warn that a class-war has begun and will cease only with the complete victory of the international proletariat.

June 4. The Amir of Afghanistan, in a letter to the Viceroy of India, explains that the dispatch by him of troops to protect the frontiers was not actuated by any desire to break old friendships and affirms that his Government desires an honorable and dignified peace.——In Paris half a million persons are out of work as a result of a general strike among transportation employees, merchants, laundry workers, etc.; these manifestations are intended to coerce French employers into making provisions for the application of the 8-hour working day law.

June 6. The French Foreign Office receives Admiral Koltchak's reply to the Allied proposals; it is understood that it is satisfactory in the main, but it makes reservations concerning the Constituent Assembly and also with regard to dealings with the new Russian states.

Men and Events

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Captain Superintendent of Police, Shanghai, has been given the honor to be Companion of the Indian Empire.

St. John's University, Shanghai, closed for the term on Thursday, June 5. The Commencement Day Exercises and other class day functions were cancelled.

A. M. Hicks, of San Francisco, has arrived in Shanghai where he will be associated with W. M. Bidwell in the management of A. F. Thane & Company, a new American firm that has just opened its office at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

A cablegram has been received by the Southern Methodist Mission of China in connection with the eight day drive May 18-25 of the Missionary Centenary for G, $35,000,000. The drive resulted in G. $50,000,000 for the Board of Missions.

The Guam-Manila Section of the Commercial Pacific Cable is now repaired, restoring direct communication between China and America. The cable for some reason parted in water four miles deep and required about three weeks to make the repairs.

Miss Peggy Hull, who has been correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association at Vladivostock, Russia, an organization that distributes news to thousands of American newspapers, is in Shanghai previous to proceeding to America. Miss Hull is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

News has been received that the Union Western and the Western Telegraph companies have arranged for a direct cable from the United States to Brazil and from there to the Eastern Coast of South America. The cable will be 3,000 miles in length and is planned to be laid within six months.

Under the auspices of the St. Andrews Society and the Royal Society of St. George, returned war veterans gave brief talks about the war at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, May 13. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, presided at the meeting.

Hin Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*, Canton, China, is in Shanghai on his way to Peking. The *Canton Times*, which is printed in English, is said to be the strongest Chinese-owned newspaper in South China. Mr. Wong is staying at the Great Eastern Hotel on Nanking Road.

Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain, Shanghai, and Lady Fraser are planning to depart per s. s. *Empress of Asia* for the United States, *en route* to England on home leave. They will first visit their daughter, Mrs. K. Gardiner, at Cleveland, Ohio, previous to proceeding to England.

Reverend A. L. Warnshuis, D. D., will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Shanghai American School at the Palace Hotel on Sunday, June 15, at 5 p. m. This will take the place of the regular meeting of the Song Service scheduled at this time. A special program has been arranged for the occasion.

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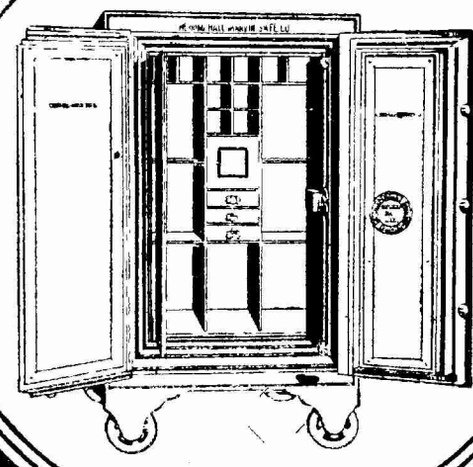

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The Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association have guaranteed, jointly, the sum of Mex. $4,000 per annum for three years, for the purpose of securing an American cotton expert, who will be attached to the University of Nanking to work in conjunction with them in improving cotton culture in China.

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday, June 12, in the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. Reports of the officers and statement of accounts were presented and members of the Society for the year were elected. Sir Everard Fraser, president of the Society, presided over the meeting.

J. Edward Rowe, Jr., of Summit, New Jersey, has come to Shanghai and will be connected with the International Banking Corporation here. Mr. Rowe has just come from the London office and is a graduate of New York University. Rodney W. French, of Hamilton, N. Y., is also a new member of the staff and is a graduate of Colgate University.

Peter S. Jowe, who has been a student for several years at the Chinese Government Institute of Technology, formerly Nanyang College, Shanghai, has been appointed representative for MILLARD'S REVIEW at Hankow, China. Mr. Jowe is a Chinese young man of excellent character. The "Notes from Hankow" which appear in the REVIEW this week are written by him.

The formal opening of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, an American corporation with a capital of $35,000,000, took place on June 12. The company here is under the management of F. W. Ashurst. Four companies are operated by the American Aniline Chemical Company, at Buffalo, New York, Brooklyn, Wappingers Falls and at Marchus Hook, Delaware. It is said the new establishment is able to offer 200 colors to the Chinese markets.

The Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai has established a loan fund of Mex. $5,000 in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. This fund becomes available at the rate of $1,000 a year for five years, and is to be devoted to forestry scholarship. In this way the fund becomes self-perpetuating, and will be available for future generations of students as well as to the first generation to whom loans shall be made. The fund becomes active beginning this coming Autumn Semester.

The citation in General Orders for "highly meritorous service" for the 78th Division of the American Army on April 4 has been accorded Captain William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, Shanghai. Captain Pott, when 1st.-Lieut. performed the duties of Regimental Intelligence Officer in the Limey Sector from September 16 to October 4, 1918, and at Grand Pre from October 15 to November 5, 1918. By his own personal efforts he gained information of the enemy lines and dispositions of inestimable value to his Commanding Officer.

At a meeting of the educated Chinese students, including representatives of American, British, French, and other European students, on June 11 at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Western Returned Students' Union was organized. Resolutions were passed where-

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by a budget will maintain a paid general secretary and headquarters for carrying out all programs. This organization is to bring about a closer union of all students so that all efforts during any patriotic movement will be more effective. A provisional executive committee to be composed of Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. John Y. Lee, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Alexander Ting, and Y. S. Tsao were given powers to draw up a constitution for the new organization.

At a meeting of the Moral Welfare Division of the China Continuation Committee held on June 4, it was voted to begin at once a publicity campaign in favor of nation wide prohibition in China. It is understood that the American Anti-Saloon League will assist in financing the enterprise. D. M. Gandier, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America, who was present at the meeting, explained his plans for the campaign which is being conducted in Japan this summer. He stated that the menace of the liquor interests in Japan to China was very real. He also stated that certain American liquor interests have representatives in China and that there was a possibility of American and Japanese liquor interests combining for the exploitation of China. The educational campaign in China will probably take the form of text books for use in Chinese schools which will explain the harmful physical effects resulting from the use of alcohol.

New York Publisher Here

Emil M. Scholz, former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*, is in Shanghai for a visit of a few days on his trip around the world. Mr. Scholz disposed of his interests in the *New York Evening Post* considered one of the leading newspapers in America, in order to go into war work for the U.S. government. The announcement of the armistice preventing his government service Mr. Scholz decided upon a year's vacation and travel around the world. He spent considerable time in Japan, Siberia, Manchuria, Korea and North China. He comes to Shanghai direct from an extensive trip through Shangtung province and Tsingtao. Mr. Scholz will be entertained at dinner by the Advertising Club of China on Tuesday evening, June 17, at the Columbia Country Club, No. 50 Route Doumer. The other speaker of the evening will be C. L. Boynton, of the China Continuation Committee, who will talk upon the work of that organization in compiling statistics regarding the population and other information about China. Mr. Scholz is staying at the Astor House.

Correspondence

EDITOR, MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW:

Your REVIEW of April 26 last reached me as one of your subscribers yesterday evening and I am amazed in reading an article pp. 308-310 "Chinese Accuse Siam of Bad Treatment" as I supposed collected and compiled by your Assistant Editor in Peking, Mr. Hollington K. Tong. I believe this is the same fable as appeared in the *Shanghai Gazette* of April 11, which I have not myself seen, but my notice of it is from what I saw in the criticism made on it by the

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Bangkok Times of April 30, which I beg to enclose herewith a clipping. It is a matter to be regretted that such practice of perversion will be anything but conducive to good understanding between any nations. It will be sufficient for me to say that even if, not the whole, but only a part of the accusations is true, no more Chinese could exist in Siam.

A SIAMESE.

Bangkok, Siam, May 15, 1919.

Women's Work

What Chinese Women Are Doing for the Betterment of Their Sex

No country has greater reason to take pride in the history of its women than China. Not only in the myths and legends of prehistoric times, but in the earliest authentic records women take large place.

There were poets and scholars, artists and writers, there were rulers, and powerful wives of rulers, and mothers, without end, whose sacrifices for husband or sons—especially for the education of the sons—would indeed fill volumes! You have all read about these. Now modern woman is rapidly finding herself in this puzzling modern world and to-day besides artists and poets there are writers whose influence I am told is growing and there have been a few radicals, like Mrs. Chu, whose life reads like that of a Russian political exile and who in the end, gave life itself for the cause of constitutional freedom in China. Many of you I am sure heard Dr. Reese tell of her heroic life, if not read it in the pamphlet published by the *Chinese Recorder* office. Almost as a final proof of the strength of character of Chinese women, there is the Empress Dowager. For more than a generation she practically held the tottering Manchu dynasty on its throne. We need be quite safe in saying that probably in no country in the world especially where, as in China, the position of woman is so inferior could one have risen to greater power and influence than did this relentless woman.

But everything is Ancient History to-day which took place before 1914 and, with present conditions in our minds, we would look for a few moments at the *strictly* modern woman, she who is trying to establish pure family life, proper education for the children and in the end build up a decent public opinion. She has no press agent; there is no publicity for her quiet activities. Of accurate and extensive information there is none—there are no data nor government statistics to refer to, so we must use our personal knowledge and that of our acquaintance in this matter, trying to be exact and quite within limits in all our statements.

Suppose we begin with an example or two of what a vision of Social Service has done for particular groups. At Changsha the wife of a man in the Yale Mission began to gather some upper class, non-christian women about her—and a few old ladies, who rarely went out of their homes, used to come to tea where the leader would discuss with them the social conditions in their own city—till they became quite thrilled about it all.

One old lady insisted upon walking one day—refusing to use her chair, which the family urged was her duty to do—both because of her small feet and of her dignity. She said she wanted to walk through the streets and see for herself the condition of the people about her—which she did, and then suggested a street-cleaning organization which was formed and which carried out some splendid civic reforms.

Other women in that same group arranged for pure milk at well-organized stations, and also planned for health lectures.

Accounts of such efforts as this might be multiplied almost indefinitely from your own experience and knowledge, I am sure. Remember I am only touching the fringe of this quiet but irresistible movement toward Christian civilization.

In Shanghai about five years ago some women, tired of waiting for the government to open schools for women, organized the Social Service League with a board of Chinese women carrying all responsibility. They have established 7 free schools and though they began by making use of volunteer service, they now employ a paid teacher half a day in each school, and give certificates upon the completion of certain simple courses. They have organized Sunday Schools with great success; and as a final proof of the reality of their interest and devotion to this constructive work, these women collect and distribute about $2,000—the yearly budget needed for these activities. Free schools are common enough in China to-day—but let us not forget that each one is the vital center of new and more vigorous life for the children in this land.

Last winter the Y. W. C. A. in Quinsan Road carried on a Social Service Institute where a goodly number of hopeful future women leaders put in faithful work in the study of social questions, in investigation of local conditions, etc., in order to fit themselves to

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better understand the needs of a community and to intelligently and unselfishly face them.

The history of some of the Private Girls' Schools is significant and shows the innate vitality of the Chinese women. To take just *one* example from several here in Shanghai.

Some years ago when things were harder than they are now, a Chinese woman with some means, believed that a private school for girls was needed and would succeed. She started in a small way with a very few pupils, but soon proved by gathering good teachers about her, that the school *was* needed and that a woman *could* conduct it.

This independent, successful effort might be duplicated all over China in some of the larger cities, resulting in the slow but steady increase of trained and educated leaders.

Many who are now in touch with private schools would be surprised at the large number of fine, strong women, with real ideals of true education, that could be gathered from the faculties of these same modest schools—and perhaps this is the most promising wealth that is accumulating in China to-day!

Of course the greater part of this rich harvest is gathered from the graduates of the mission schools.

Even those opposed to missions would probably admit that; and so though we cannot touch that body of girls in training to-day, we may look at a few of those who have come from such schools and gone on with higher education, here or elsewhere, and are now leaders in their communities.

There is Dr. Mary Stone whose community in fact is this whole land and America besides! To rehearse her history before this body would be carrying coals to Newcastle indeed. But after putting aside her technical medical skill, which she has used for the healing of many thousands of suffering people, there is still the priceless influence of her life as a loving Christian woman which no one can estimate.

There is Dr. Tsao. She graduated at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and returning to China took charge of the Friend's Hospital in Nanking. Besides all the general responsibility she developed a training school for nurses, a tragic need among the Chinese. Her reputation for scientific and reliable work grew apace and last year she was called to Tientsin to take charge of the Peiyan Woman's Hospital. This is supported by a board of the gentry, with some government help, but Dr. Tsao herself is responsible for the conduct of the institution and for the expenditure of all its funds. Here, too, she has a Nurses Training Course and as a piece of outside service this spring she has become president of the Y. W. C. A. of Tientsin.

From a somewhat different environment came Miss Christiana Tsai. She is a member of a big and powerful non-christian family and became a Christian in a mission school. Her mother, an iron-bound conservative of the old school, to whom custom was almost a god, was

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a devout Buddhist and alas, an opium smoker. Miss Tsai with the clean-cut faith of a little child (which so many of us lose!) believed that she could help her mother by her love and prayers. Few of her friends or family were ready to follow her in her faith but she kept to it, and her mother has been delivered.

This girl, young, beautiful, cultured in all Chinese custom and courtesy, with a native strength of character, has had something the same history and environment as another girl I know, whose name I will not mention. She endured greater persecution, but has come through, like Miss Tsai—pure gold. They are both already the shining lights of a joyous faith, set in the midst of strict Chinese families, and their influence who can estimate? They will probably both be teachers but whatever their place, they are sure to be leaders.

Their characters are pure gold. Now life is at work upon them with hammer strokes and the alloy of temptation and triumph of failures and successes will be beaten in—and if they continue in an expectancy of spirit and an obedience of will in faith to God, they will yet serve China magnificently.

Miss Mary Ting, daughter of the first Episcopal clergyman, in Shanghai, was given an education when but few women were so blest. Being determined to use her advantages to the utmost she attempted to have a little school and, after many difficulties, succeeded. Then some friends took her to England to see the world and on her return, she put her energy and enthusiasm for Christian work into the Y. W. C. A. and became, in 1906, the first Chinese secretary. For years she carried heavy responsibilities, willingly, cheerfully, always dependable—giving her whole self to this work which she believed in.

There is Miss Katie Woo, Miss Fannie Tsao, Dr. Kan, now in this country again, but in the employ of the U. S. government; Miss Chun, now Mrs. Ling of Nanking, a Wellesly graduate and a trained Physical Director, who has been the very corner stone of the Work of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Training; and many, many others you yourselves might add to the list.

When inclined to be depressed about the outlook for China don't forget these women!

Perhaps the acid test (in a visible, material way) of anyone's genuine love for a bit of work, is her willingness to try to raise money for it.

This test the Chinese woman stands up to nobly!

Last year you may have been approached to give help to one of the oldest churches in Shanghai, the corner stone of whose new building was laid last week. Now a fair share of the money for that new church was raised by the Chinese women of that congregation.

Before that was quite over, the students and alumuni of one of the leading girls schools here, were hard at work, raising money for a new building of which their institution stands in real need.

And the Social Service League, of which we have already spoken, raised a goodly sum by devoted well-directed solicitation; learning to cooperate in purpose and in method, and also that to *ask* aright for educational opportunities in any direction for China's girls or women is almost always to *receive*.

For years they were not in a position to raise money or to give it, which by the way was true not very long ago about America, wasn't it?

This is changing perhaps quite as rapidly as it did for years at home—though the eighteen months of our participation in the world war, has jumped public opinion way ahead as to womans' ability and *desirability* in public money raising.

Because of my connection, unofficially, with the Y. M. C. A. you will pardon me if I make use of some of my knowledge of the growing Chinese women which I have gained in that connection. In two campaigns for the yearly budget in Shanghai, and in one last autumn at Peking, I was able to get more than a passing glimpse of the possibilities of these women.

As you know, the Association comes into any center only upon the united request of all the missionary bodies in that center, where, of course, they have already trained some dependable Christian women. In most of our Associations the boards are made up entirely of such people; largely married women, drawn out from the deadening life of many of the homes.

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This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17 182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16 300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

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DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

I wish you could all have the privilege I have enjoyed in meeting different groups of such women—seeing them grow from painful mistrust of their own ability into a courage equal to any problem they must face. Perhaps the greatest of these is the development of weekly classes for non-christians, who are so difficult to get to come out of their homes; how to make such classes attractive and worth while; and after establishing a first friendly point of contact, how to draw them into more useful and unselfish service.

And these problems are solved, too!

In Peking an opening was made into the home of a rich and proud but lonely old woman. The friendly visitors hardly got past the big gate of her courtyard, and the visit was stiff enough! But they found out in time, that she was an artist with some peculiar technique in which she was deeply interested, and wanted to prove out. A class was gathered at the Y. W. C. A. of which she took charge, proving to be a "born teacher," as we say; and now she is not only a good friend to the Association, coming, finally, to a Bible Class, but is altogether a happier woman with a broadening view of her social relationships.

One problem in all work with women and children in China is proper leadership, and that is further complicated in the Association, because our demand is for Christian leadership.

Getting hold of young women, and teaching the very meaning of responsibility; the necessity of promptness and faithfulness in attendance upon meetings of committees and classes; the planning out and setting up of some simple piece of social education, or the need of study and prayer as preparation for all leadership—all this is an old tale to us—one that we were born knowing—but in which, after all, some of us are not yet perfect!

But as said before, to people feeling any doubt about the future of China whose very existence seems threatened, at times, I would say study the lives of her educated, thinking women, find out what they are trying to do and then lose faith in this wonderful land—if you can.— *The foregoing article was prepared and read by Mrs. E. J. Ward at a meeting of the Literary Department on June 5.*

Women and Events

The marriage took place on June 12 of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Mrs. E. G. Cooper, both of St. John's University, Shanghai, at St. Peter's Church.

News was received here from Washington that the Senate had adopted female suffrage, which now goes to the legislatures of the various States for ratification.

More than 100 guests were present at a reception given by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, 124 Dixwell Road, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton, of the American School, on Thursday, June 12.

The wedding took place of J. C. Hutchison, of the British Consulate-General, and Miss Dora Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. A. Evans, Shanghai, on June 11 at the British Consulate-General. A reception followed.

Miss Ruth Law, the famous aviatrix, is now making plans for a trans-Atlantic flight on a Curtis machine with two motors of 400 h. p. each. Miss Law is the first woman who has planned to essay a trans-Atlantic flight.

Mrs. Roland S. Morris, wife of the U. S. Ambassador at Tokio, is planning to depart for America the latter part of June. Mrs. Morris has not been in good health for some time. She will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Sarah Morris.

On Tuesday, June 3, the marriage took place at the Missionary Home in Shanghai of Stacey Ferrier and Miss Katherine McMullen, of Kashing. Only a few intimate friends of the bride were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier will depart for America the early part of July where they will study and return to China the following year.

Miss Jane Adams, who has been engaged in missionary work at Foochow, Fukien province, is in Shanghai visiting friends previous to leaving for America. Miss Adams has been the guest of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, and Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai. Miss Adams is planning to depart on the s. s. *Empress of Asia* on Sunday, June 15.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

What Should the Chinese Fight For?

From the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

The Shantung question has aroused the whole nation. The students are taking the lead. In most cities they have given huge demonstrations; in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin they have gone on strike. The merchants are giving their hearty support, especially in boycotting Japanese goods. Labor guilds have taken similar action in many cases. Even the ricsha pullers have partaken in the movement. It is really a movement of the people—a popular movement, in other words, if we understand the term in the proper sense. A movement must have an object. What are we fighting for? Not for selfish ends, to be sure. Some say it is to demand that the government should refuse to sign the peace treaty. Some say we want to punish the "traitors." Some say this and some say that. The students of Peking have made four demands on the government. The students in Japan have outlined six points. They are all right, but they do not strike at the root of the question. If we do not have some fundamental principle to fight for, something that is permanent in nature, the movement is bound to die out after a while, and our enthusiasm will, as many sensible people fear, be only a matter of five minutes. Worse than that, when a widespread movement like this does not accomplish definite and lasting results, it will serve to discourage many otherwise enthusiastic men and make other movements in the future twice as hard. Let us not allow this golden opportunity to slip, but hold out some definite, fundamental principle which we should all fight for. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The measures thus far adopted by the people are curative measures. They may be effective; they may not be. Even if they cure the nation of its disease, the poor Invalid may contract other kinds of sickness later. But prevention is different. Make the nation healthy and immune from attack, and sickness shall be for ever banned. This requires continuous effort, but it is sure to produce results. Our principle, therefore, should deal more with the future than with the past. We may try to nullify Japan's influence in China, but we must stop her from getting any new hold on us. Her influence in Shantung has taken root since the capture of Tsingtao. We should have tried to stop her then, but unfortunately we did not. Japan's hold on China, as we have shown in a former article, is mainly of a financial nature. She has lent us money, and in return she demands economic privileges in different provinces, especially Shantung. She is not satisfied with being a creditor only, or to have her loans secured by surplus revenue. She wants to get hold of our tangible assets. To prevent that we must first stop borrowing from her. Our government is too anxious to get money to pay attention to such things; it is therefore up to us to stop it. We must see to it that the government makes no more loans of that nature; we must from now on exercise *strict supervision* over the government in all its dealings with foreign countries. We should make two demands on our government, namely:

1. *That all financial transactions should be made known to the nation.* The cabinet should give perfect publicity to the budget, as it is actually executed, not as it is loosely estimated. The Ministry of Finance and the government banks should render periodical reports to the people, at least once every month.

2. *That no more secret treaties be made, nor any treaty or contract conceding political rights or economic privileges to any individual foreign country.* All treaties should hereafter be publicly arranged, and all economic concessions, if necessary, should be made to the foreign Powers collectively.

These two things, if properly carried out, will stop forever all further trouble. We should be glad to support the government by raising domestic loans and bearing heavier taxes, in order to pay back the most disagreeable foreign loans. On the other hand, if the government is unwilling to concede to our demands, what little we are paying to the government as tax would appear to be already too much. In other words, this involves the principle "*no taxation without representation*" in its deeper sense. Simply to return members to the parliament means nothing. There are too many chances for the legislature to become corrupt. We must make the government feel *real* responsibility. An irresponsible government is always a bad government, no matter who are in it. Many foreign nations have far better legislatures than ours, yet they find it necessary for the people themselves to hold the government in check, and for that reason, to check the legislature too. We do not have a better government; we certainly have a worse legislature: how can we expect to stop foreign encroachments if the people do not do something themselves? *This, therefore, is the principle we should fight for,*

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

namely, the principle of government responsibility. In order to secure responsibility, we demand publicity of financial conditions and diplomatic relations. Secret diplomacy is to be a thing of the past. Let us henceforward keep a clean slate and prepare to enjoy equal rights with other Powers in the League of Nations.

Too Many Cooks in China

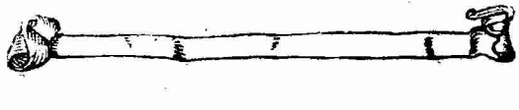
From the "Central China Post" (British)

The Chinese people are hungrying for the Soup of Peace and the only reason why this is unobtainable is the multitude of cooks. To begin with the chief cook, President Hsu Shih-chang, is most anxious to have the dish placed on the table with the least possible delay. Ever since he became the occupant of the Presidental Chair he has labored unwearyingly to bring about an understanding amongst all the other cooks. But his cabinet is made up of gentlemen who are chiefly interested in filling their private pots; hence this one floats loans and that one makes agreements behind the backs of the others and the big caldron in which the peace is being cooked is left simmering on the fire. Next there are a lot of Tuchuns divided into the North, Central and Southern parties who are running private kitchens, and a couple of parliaments plus a conference, the members of which are all entitled to add ingredients to the common dish which is being prepared and who insist on exercising their rights. These are the reasons why the Soup of Peace will not, it is to be feared, comfort the hearts and strengthen the bones of the people of China for some time to come.

Missionaries and Jesus Christ Cause of Chinese Boycott

From the "Sato Shimpo" of Tsingtao (Japanese)

The present Chinese boycott of Japan is due to a student agitation but what can a mere student do without someone to back him up? And therefore I assert that this reckless and violent action is not the work of students. I have heard that the Christian missionaries have granted their students special privileges in connection with this agitation and have assisted them with their influence. These foolish students therefore thought that having the missionaries to rely upon they had nothing to fear, but failed to perceive that they had been made the tools of other people. If this were a spontaneous outburst of patriotism it would command respect and I should have nothing to say. Alas! are not missionaries preaching virtue and inculcating the doctrines of Jesus Christ? and to-day we see them guilty of these dirty tricks and vile intrigues. Is this what is written in the Bible or are they violating the spirit of Christ the Savior? If missionaries will put their hands on their hearts and ask themselves these questions they will be filled with shame and humiliation. I write with the express object of exposing them and in order to warn these short-sighted students not to let themselves be deceived because I hope to strengthen international amity in the Far East.



The Development of Express Companies in China

BY Y. L. CHANG

THE importance of express service in any civilized country cannot be over-estimated. Worthy precedents have been glaringly set forth by the four big leading express companies of America, namely: The American, Adams, the United States, and the Wells Fargo now combined into one great corporation by the American government. Express service was originated by William F. Hamden in the year 1849. The service was at first limited between New York and Boston and was later gradually extended throughout all the railroad lines in America. Following it, in the same year, was organized another express company by Alain Adams. The American Express Company had a capital of G. $18,000,000 with an annual net profit of about $4,000,000; the Adams Express a capital of $12,000,000 with an annual net profit of about $3,000,000; the capital of the United States Express was $10,000,000 and the annual net profit about $1,000,000; and the capital of Wells Fargo was $8,000,000 with an annual net profit of about $5,000,000. The above figures serve well to reflect the immense possibilities of express service in China which are still latent. With a vast territory, a population four times that of America, and almost unlimited resources of mineral and agricultural products, China should offer a profitable field for express service when the railroad system is developed.

There are more than thirty express companies in Shanghai at present, most of which have their offices near the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow railway stations. The capital of these companies varies from a few hundred dollars to Mex. $300,000. Although none of them has reached the standard of the big American companies in size and importance there is no reason why some of them should not come up to that capacity in the future. Transportation by rail has of late become more popular than transportation by steamship for the following reasons:

1. The service by rail is faster than by steamship.

2. Transportation by rail is considered safer than transportion by steamship.

3. Incidents of theft are fewer on trains than on board steamships.

4. The freight rates on steamships have increased enormously on account of the war.

The steamship transportation agencies existed a great deal earlier than the express agencies. There used to be more than 50 steamship transportation agencies in Shanghai before the European war. Only 20 or 30 of them are now remaining while the rest have closed for lack of business due to the exorbitant freight rates. Of the total number of companies in Shanghai, only three or four are of any importance and worth any mention at all. They are the Yueh-Lai, Hui Tung and the China Express. Brief accounts regarding their origin and development will be given later.

The pioneer company was started with the opening of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway 10 or 12 years ago when the traffic manager, Mr. Pope, in an attempt to increase the traffic suggested to a few of the prominent merchants of Shanghai the idea of an express company and the profitableness of such an undertaking. The suggestion met with the approval of these merchants and a company called Tung Wen was at once organized, but before long, for lack of past experience and due attention given to this line of business, it did not prove a success. Immediately afterwards the Tung Company was formed and devoted mainly to the transportation of silver and coins. Almost simultaneously another company, called the Hui Tung, was organized and engaged in transporting parcels and commodities. For some time these two companies operated separately. Now they have been merged into one and are operating successfully. They have existed for more than eight years. Since they started a number of other companies encouraged by their success have appeared on the field, of which the leading ones are the Yueh Lai and China Express. The Yueh Lai carried on an even more extensive business than the Hui Tung because it was engaged solely in the business of transportation by steamships about 20 years ago and transportation by rail is only a later innovation. The volume of business of these two companies is about the same.

The Hui Tung Express is considered the most important express company along the Shanghai-Nanking line; its head office is at Nanking, and its capital is now $300,000. When this company first started, its capital was $50,000. It takes care of transportation business on four railway lines, the Shanghai-Nanking, Tientsin-Pukow and the two railway lines between Anhui and Honan provinces. From Shanghai the chief commodity transported is rice and from the North and Honan to Shanghai dates, peanuts, sesamum seeds and wheat are transported, of which peanuts constitute the chief item, most of which goes to Canton for preparation before they are again shipped to other ports of China and abroad. Along the railways the Hui Tung Express has more than forty branch offices at the leading railway stations involving the employment of more than 300 men. The head office at Nanking brings in more than $1,000,000 and the Shanghai office a little over $100,000 a year. The company is said to be making great strides athough the last two or three years have shown no marked progress on account of internal troubles. The company also does a discount business and acts as a sort of commission agent by making advances for merchants in buying and selling goods. The discount business is said to amount to more than a million a year. The results accomplished by this company speak well for the great future ahead of this line of enterprise.

The Yueh Lai Express was established about 20 years ago when the company was solely agent for steamship transportation and had its head office at Tsingtao. The size and nature of its business is about the same as that of the Hui Tung Company. Both Sun Pao-chi and Chang Hsun are said to have large interests in the Yueh Lai Express Company.

The China Express Company, although run on a smaller scale than the Hui Tung or Yueh Lai companies so far as the capital is concerned, is interesting because persons like Tang Chao-yi, Wong Ching-ting and Yu Ya-ching have their interests in this company and because it has before it high ambitions of development. The China Express was at first called the Fuh Wo Express Company which was founded by a certain Mr. Han two years before China became a Republic. In the first year of the Republic the company was sold out and assumed a different name, and is now known as the China Express Company. It was later registered with the Board of Agriculture and Commerce under the present name, with an initial capital of $50,000. Although $160,000 was at first subscribed for the capital, the balance was returned to the original shareholders, because a larger capital was not allowed by the Board of Commerce by virtue of its being a limited company and a new enterprise. Five years after its inception the company became well-known and gained confidence with its customers and an increase in capital was made to $100,000 at $10 a share. Although the capital is not very large, the company is doing a good business and brings in a good profit. The company has its head office at Shanghai and branch offices at thirty important stations on the Shanghai-Nanking, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Hangchow and the Lung Hai railway. The administrative staff consists of a board of directors, auditors, honorary directors, a manager and a sub-manager. There are nine members on the board of directors. Only those who hold 50 shares and upwards are eligible. Wong Ching-ting is now president of the board of directors which includes Yu Ya-ching and other prominent merchants of Shanghai. There are four members in the honorary board of which Tang Shao-yi is the head. The manager is Mr. Poan, who had considerable business experience in Japan before he joined this company, and the sub-manager, Mr. Wang, served in the Customs for a number of years. The heaviest business carried is between Shanghai and Kaifeng, Honan, from which place a great quantity of peanuts is transported. Like various other companies such as the Hui Tung and Yueh-Lai, the China Express Company is particularly interested in taking care of small parcels. The largest consignments from Shanghai to Honan are in cloth and sugar. It brings in from $200,000 to $300,000 a year. Besides transporting parcels and cargoes, it also undertakes the purchase of goods for merchants and acts as agent for the large express companies of America, England and Japan.

Shanghai, June 1, 1919.

Commercial and Financial Notes

At the annual meeting of the Tanah Merah Rubber Estates Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai June 11, A. W. Burkill, the chairman, explained that the output for the year had fallen short of the estimate by 23,900 pounds but this was entirely due to the outbreak of influenza. No dividend was paid.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Jason*, of Butterfield & Swire, which departed for Vladivostock from New York on May 23, is reported to have gone ashore at the entrance of Vladivostock Harbor. The cargo is being discharged and the prospects of refloating the vessel are favorable.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Incorporated, of New York, have organized a new corporation which is known as the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Pacific Coast Company. The head office of the organization will be in the Monadonack Building, San Francisco, and James C. H. Ferguson will be vice-president and manager of the company.

A Japanese steamship company has negotiated a contract with the Mexican government which provides for the establishment of a trans-Pacific and coastwise steamship line subsidized by the Carranza government, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The Japanese firm will place four steamers on the trans-Pacific run within a period of eight months. Four vessels also will operate in the coastwise service.

America consumes in excess of 60 per cent of the world's production of licorice, more than 95 per cent of which is utilized in sweetening and flavoring tobacco products. The best licorice root is produced in Italy and Spain, but Mesopotamia, Egypt, Turkey and China also produce large quantities. The total value of licorice root and licorice extract imported into America last year amounted to G. $2,443,112.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been assigned two more United States Shipping Board freighters, the *West Sequanah* and *West Conab*, for operation on the San Francisco-Orient run. The ships are 9,000 tons. The *West Sequanah* departed from San Francisco with 3,500 tons of cargo for Shanghai on May 16, and is expected to arrive here on June 18. The *West Conab* will arrive in Shanghai on June 8.

According to an announcement made by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank, New York, a Textile Banking Company will be established in New York. The duties of the new banking corporation will be the financing of the purchase of raw cotton, the enlargements of business operations and extensions of plants. The American spinners' business enterprises overseas will be particularly helped by the concern. The capital of the company is reported to be G. $2,500,000.

The consumptive demand of China bristles has been abnormal. With the chief continental markets closed, the United Kingdom and America absorbed the principal output of China bristles, and while the receipts were large and stocks maintained at a high level, the demand at most times kept pace, according to a report of Slann & Davis, London. The new season's business has opened but prospects are not encouraging and all indications point to a declining market. The Russian position (which has considerable bearing on the trade) is obscure.

09-088

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotlel during the week: Zainchkovsky, Vladivostock; E. Atwood, New York; E. E. Bradley, New York; R. A. Johannson, Vladivostock; F. H. Weber, Wuhu, R. A. Crews; Montaitze; Mrs. F. Cook; E. M. Poons, Kobe; G. F. Dollar, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Oman, Seattle; Lt.-Com. Cavanagh, Weihaiwei; J. E. Covington, Soochow; G. T. Sengother; J. M. Grief, San Francisco; A. Bond, Yokohama; R. D. Pett, Ningpo; A. Eite, Chinkiang; Mrs. Keed, Hankow; W. B. Newsome; F. J. Wevill, Yokohama; E. M. Scholz, Peking; A. Stauffacher, Vladivostock; A. Morse, Hongkong; G. A. O'Brien, New York; H. F. Newhard; C. Sabardin, Vladivostock; T. Spandikow, Vladivostock; R. Forminga, Kobe; M. Mitarevsky, Peking; Sir and Lady Charles Crewe, Peking; R. Crewe, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Lyons; M. Sabner, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. Henderson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Whitestom; Mr. and Mrs. M. Sullivan, Peking; Mrs. G. D. Johnson, Kobe; Mrs. P. Walker, Kobe; Mrs. J. M. Field, Miss H. S. Sturtwant; E. H. Cope, U. S. A.; N. Hashim, New York; E. D. Grace, San Francisco; J. W. Bovdin; Mrs. W. W. Wood, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinanfu; W. C. Young, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. de Wees, Tientsin; C. E. Havard, Peking; Mrs. C. B. Tweedy, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E. Henry; G. Trafford; Mrs. Innocent; Keogh; Mr. and Mrs. Kimball; Mrs. Perry; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Houston; L. A. Ault, U. S. A. E. Lamb, U. S. A.; Mrs. L. A. Ault; Mr. and Mrs. Orsini, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyon, Liverpool; Mrs. S. Bugge; Miss T. V. Wagenen; Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Wagenen; F. O. Reynold; C. F. Robins; Mr. and Mrs. Teong; Mr. and Mrs. Mazloum, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Stredwick; Mr. and Mrs. Daly; H. E. Ramsey, Hankow; F. Shan, Hankow; Mrs. M. M. Shirting and child, Nanking; Capt. and Mrs. S. Cotton and child; F. J. Selwood and child; J. H. Jackson, Hongkong; F. W. Frank, Hongkong; Sharp, Hongkong; D. Macleod, Hongkong; Capt. and Mrs. Berg, New York; Dr. and Mrs. I. Muir, Weihaiwei; Mrs. Alabaster, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Capt B. A. Zasypkin; Hankow; R. Henekel, Tsingtao; P. Jespersen, Local; G. W. Jeffery, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. Prume, Hangchow; F. Kirksink, Wuhu; Mrs. Goehler, Kuling; Miss. Peggy Hull; Capt. N. Morin; Arthur Morse, Hongkong; John Kelley; M. Greenfield, Harbin; Eihenbaum, Harban; Pisniacoff, Harbin; J. Basin, Harbin; Grouvitch, Harbin; Jesich, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Geiser, Harbin; Miss E. Armour, Tientsin; Wongkong, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Durham, Hongkong.

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New Books and Publications

President Wilson

President Wilson's Speeches on Peace, translated into Chinese by Ch'ien Chin-Hsiu. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Limited, 1919.

This book, a translation of President Wilson's Speeches on Peace, is quite timely. A large mass of people have heard a great deal of talk about democracy; but very few seem to know really how to handle this new practical problem. To a shallow observer this problem, *the world safe for democracy*—is visionary and it will fail unless it is undertaken by great men so that its accomplishment may be shown to the world. Therefore President Wilson's speeches on this subject are invaluable both from the theoretical and practical point of view.

In the preface it is stated that "the first two addresses were delivered to the Houses of Congress of the United States, and the other are utterances of President Wilson's in France, England, Italy, at the peace conference and in New York City." The people in Europe and America were fortunate enough to hear the addresses of President Wilson personally. Unfortunately we, the Asiatic people, were not fortunate enough to hear his personal talk.

We are fortunate, however, because we have Mr. Ch'ien, of the Commercial Press, an able translator from English into Chinese, so a large mass of our fellow countrymen have the chance of knowing (1) the chief principles of democracy, (2) President Wilson's ideas of the readjustment of Europe, (3) his accomplishments for the world. Besides that, the speeches are "characterized by the same poise, dignified style, high ideals, and broad humanity that marked his other speeches."

Compared with a former work by Dr. Ch'ien, this book has no frontispiece and no introduction by a prominent man; but this book has black type in places to mark out its importance in Chinese. To an ordinary reader it will not be difficult to read. It has clear expressions of thought so I hope it will find a favorable reception in the market.

Lastly one remark should be made on the importance of traslation. It is the means of uniting the thoughts of the East and the West and of one nation and another. To quote the President's letter of August 23, 1917, to school officers:

"The war is bringing to the minds of our people a new appreciation of the problems of national life, and a deeper understanding of the meaning and aims of democracy. Matters which heretofore have seemed commonplace and trivial are seen in a true light. The urgent demand for the production and the proper distribution of food and other national resources has made us aware of the close dependence of individual on individual and nation on nation. The effort to keep up social and industrial organisations in spite of the withdrawal of men for the army has revealed the extent to which modern life has become complex and specialized.

"These and other lessons of the war must be learnt quickly if we are intelligently and successfully to defend our institutions. When the war is over, we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world.

"In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities the common school must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life."

For these reasons I recommend this book to the géneral public.

T. C. SHEN.

St. John's University,
Shanghai, June 5, 1919.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings :

June 7, 1919; Casue No. 711; In re Last Will and Testament of John Todd Anderson, deceased; final report.
" 9, " Cause No. 785; United States v. R. F. Dierking; complaint.
" 10, " Cause No. 786; United States v. Anna Greenfield; affidavit.
" 10, " Cause No. 787; Wuhu Cotton Mill Company v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; petition.
" 11, " Cause No. 787; Wuhu Cotton Mill Company v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; summons.
" 11, " Cause No. 790; John Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; petition; summons.
" 11, " Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson, deceased; bond and oath of executrix.
" 11, " Cause No. 780; In re Estate of Orrin S. Cunningham, deceased; oath of administrator.
" 11, " Cause No. 789; In re Estate of Patrick J. Corrigan, deceased; depositions.
" 11, " Cause No. 790; In re Estate of Harold Fisher Pelton, deceased; petition; inventory; bond oath of administrator.
" 12, " Asia Engineering & Contracting Co.; articles of incorporation.
" 12, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.; plaintiff's brief.

Hearings :

" 7, 1919; Estate No. 159; In re Estate of William R. Matteson, deceased.
" 2, " Cause No. 785; United States v. R. F. Dierking.
" 9, " Cause No. 774; Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas.

Judgments and Orders :

June 6, 1919; Estate No. 159; In re Estate of William R. Matteson, deceased; distribution.
" 7, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; authorizing distribution of certain personal effects.
" 9, " Cause No. 785; United States v. R. F. Dierking; fine.
" 11, " Cause No. 789; In re Estate of Patrick J. Corrigan, deceased; directing distribution of assets.
June 12, 1919; Cause No. 774; Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; judgment.
" 13, " Cause No. 760; In re Marie E. Belleville's Will; order for partial distribution.

VERA MEIER AND OLGA KALTZOFF, PLAINTIFFS, vs. ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC., DEFENDANT

(*Filed June 12, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Declarations* by parties to a written instrument prior to its execution cannot ordinarily be considered to vary its terms.

2.—: *Failure to Read* a written instrument before signing is ordinarily no ground for avoiding its terms, and this case is not brought within the exceptions.

3.—: *Evidence of fraud* in the execution of such an instrument "must be clear, unequivocal and convincing;" no such evidence found.

4.—: *Negligence* in performing a contract is not shown where the party complained of acts within its provisions.

M. L. Heen, Esq., for plaintiffs.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Davies, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for $3000.00 damages alleged to have been caused plaintiffs, who are local milliners, by their execution of an instrument (Exhibit 2) dated January 22, 1919, by which they placed with defendant, described in the same document as "shipping and commission merchants," an order for

> "50 only Ladies' Trimmed Hats (for Summer)—no two alike.—From about G. $8.00 to about G. $12.00 each f.o.b. factory. To be purchased from a reputable supplier. To be cabled for at buyer's expense. Ship as soon as possible. Subject to obtaining license. Indentor undertakes to accept draft immediately upon presentation. A. & D. not responsible for selection of styles, etc. and in case of late arrival nor for condition of arrival. Buying commission 5%."

The complaint alleges a prior oral agreement containing most of the above terms but also providing that the purchase should be made—

> "in the City of New York from a certain firm of milliners advertised in one of the issues of the 'Vogue', a periodical published in America, the name of which firm having been pointed out to the plaintiffs by said J. Ezra but which they are unable with certainty to recall or ascertain at the present time."

In support of this averment one of the plaintiffs testifies that said Ezra, defendant's salesman, showed her a copy of *Vogue* containing an advertisement of "Rawak" hats and also one by Rosenblum & Co. styled "Cupid" hats, which latter she says Ezra agreed to order. This advertisement appears to have been rediscovered after the filing of the complaint and it purports to be part of the "fall advertising campaign" of Rosenblum & Co., whereas it is agreed by both parties that the order in question was for summer hats only.

On the other hand her co-plaintiff, who states that she was present at the negotiations, testifies that she remembers nothing of Rosenblum & Co., and heard no mention of "Cupid" hats tho she says that Ezra stated that he could purchase from a good firm advertising in *Vogue*. Ezra himself testifies that he had never heard of Rosenblum & Co. nor of "Cupid" hats nor seen the advertisement (Exhibit B) which the first plaintiff claims he showed her; but says that he showed instead Rawak's advertisement with the statement that he could not order according to it because another local house had the exclusive agency but would order from a reputable dealer other than Rawak.

The burden rests upon plaintiffs to establish the material averments of their complaint by a preponderance of the evidence and, in the state of the testimony above shown, in which plaintiffs themselves do not agree and in reference to which their interest is certainly as great as defendant's agent, we could hardly find that this burden has been met as regards the averment above quoted. It is entirely possible that the parties misunderstood each other, for they were negotiating in a language (English) which is the native tongue of none of them but in which plaintiffs appear to be about as proficient as defendant's agent. Of course, however, no agreement could arise from such misunderstandings and it seems more than probable that all the participants understood that their negotiations were merely preliminary to a written contract; for plaintiffs themselves offer in evidence a number of such instruments (Exhibit N) evidencing prior

transactions between the plaintiffs and defendant and there is no claim of any transaction based upon oral agreement alone. Indeed this case well illustrates the wisdom of the parol evidence rule by which all preliminary negotiations are considered as merged in the written instrument.

> "Oral declarations of the parties made at or before the time of the execution of the instrument are not admissible for the purpose of showing an intention or purpose not therein expressed."[1]
>
> "In order to let in evidence of a collateral agreement between the parties, such agreement must be consistent with the terms of the writing."[2]

For here are three different parties, each claiming to have participated in, the negotiations and each having a different version thereof. Naturally there was no meeting of minds and the only safe guide is the document later signed by each party. To allow plaintiffs to repudiate that, and then to hold defendant responsible for the alleged prior statements of a mere salesman, would be to impose a rule under which no prudent concern could afford to operate.

II

It is claimed, however, that plaintiffs were fraudulently induced to execute the written instrument because their attention was not called to the following clauses:

> "To be purchased from a reputable supplier;"
>
> "A. & D. (defendant) not responsible for selection of styles,"

which, they allege, they "omitted to read * * * because they were unable to do so being insufficiently qualified to read or write the English language." The rule of law in such cases has been stated by a great Federal Judge[3] as follows:

> "A written contract is the highest evidence of the terms of an agreement between the parties to it, and it is the duty of every contracting party to learn and know its contents before he signs and delivers it. He owes this duty to the other party to the contract, because the latter may, and probably will, pay his money and shape his action in reliance upon the agreement. He owes it to the public, which, as a matter of public policy, treats the written contract as a conclusive answer to the question, what was the agreement? If one can read his contract, his failure to do so is such gross negligence that it will estop him from denying it, unless he has been dissuaded from reading it by some trick or artifice practiced by the opposite party. If he cannot read it, it is as much his duty to procure some reliable person to read and explain it to him, before he signs it, as it would be to read it before he signed it if he were able to do so; and his failure to obtain a reading and explanation of it is such gross negligence as will estop him from avoiding it on the ground that he was ignorant of its contents."[4]

The plaintiff who signed this instrument stated that she did so the day it was handed her by Ezra and that

> "I take the pen to sign and says 'is that all right' and he says 'that all right.'"

Ezra's attention was not called to this particular statement upon either his direct or cross-examination. But he is very positive to the effect that while the instrument was left with plaintiff on January 22, she retained it for three days before signing. He is corroborated by defendant's manager who says that the hats were cabled for on January 25 as soon as the instrument was received from plaintiff. Moreover Ezra's alleged reply, as quoted by her, contained no misstatement of the instrument's terms which is ordinarily necessary to constitute fraud.[5] Indeed, the provision most complained of (exempting defendant from responsibility "for selection of styles") was substantially similar to a clause in another contract (Exhibit 3) between the parties about six months earlier and seems to be a reasonable one under the circumstances.

It is true, as counsel contends, that a fiducial relation between the parties subjects a transaction to closer scrutiny; but no authority is cited[6] to the effect that such relation exists between the salesman and the customer of a commission merchant, and they appear to have dealt in this as in many previous instances.

It is also true that the law grants a special indulgence to illiterates;[7] but we cannot regard the plaintiff who signed the contract as in that class. In reply to the question, Can you read English? She testified:

> "Very few words; I can read but I do not understand; small words I understand, big words I do not understand."

Whatever else may be inferred from this it does not show the mental state which illiteracy connotes. This plaintiff is evidently an alert, intelligent business woman and while she has not mastered English she testified in that language and a comparison of her testimony with that of defendant's agent shows no advantage on the latter's part. Moreover it is not disputed that plaintiffs had at their disposal the services of their witness Mackenzie who prepared bills, conducted their correspondence and attended to advertising for them and who seems to have taken a special interest in this transaction. That they did not consult him about the contract when they might have done so is certainly the fault of defendant.

Evidence of fraud in the execution of a written instrument "must be clear, unequivocal and convincing"[8] and we find no such evidence here. Nor is there any suggestion of a motive for the fraud alleged. As a mere commission merchant defendant's profit was the same regardless of the house with which it placed the order and there is nothing to indicate that it had any reason for preferring one

1. Cyc. XVII, 669.
2. Id., 714.
3. Sanborn, C. J. in Chicago etc. R. Co. v. Belliwith, 83 Fed. 437.
4. *England.* Lewis v. R. Co. 5 H. & N. 867.
   Federal. Upton v. Tribilcock, 91 U. S. 45; 23 Law. ed., 203; Muller v. Kelly, 116 Fed. 545; Vickers v. R. Co., 71 Fed. 139.
   Massachusetts. Rice v. Mfg. Co., 2 Cush. 80.
   Nevada. Gage v. Phillips, 21 Nev. 150, 26 Pac. 60.
   New Jersey. Fivey v. R. Co., 67 N. J. L., 627; 52 Atl. 472.
   And see other cases cited in Corpus Juris, XIII, 372, note 39.
   The New York rule appears to be different. Wilcox v. Tel. Co., 176 N. Y. 115, 68 N. E. 153.
5. Corpus Juris, XIII, 383.
   In the following cases relied upon by plaintiff's counsel there was a positive misstatement:
   Breck etc. Co. v. Houppert, 104 Ala., 503, 16 So., 522; Central R. Co. v. Goodwin, 120 Ga. 83, 47 S. E. 461; Western Mfg. Co. v. Cotton, 126 Ky., 749, 10 S. W. 738; Gibbs v. Linabury, 22 Mich. 479, 7 Am. Rep. 675; McGinn v. Tobey, 62 Mich. 252, 28 N. W. 818; Briggs v. Ewart, 51 Mo. 245, 11 Am. Rep. 445; Griffin v. Lumber Co. 140 N. C. 514, 53 S. E. 307; Mt. Hope Nurseries v. Jackson, 36 Okla. 273, 128 Pac 250; Scikill County v. Copley, 67 Pa. St. 386, 5 Am. Red. 441; Stacy v. Ross, 27 Tex. 3, 84 Am. Dec. 604; Borklund v. Electric Co., 35 Wash. 439, 77 Pac. 727.
   In the following cases, also cited by plaintiff's counsel, the decision was adverse to his contention: Farrar v. Churchill, 135 U. S. 609, 34 Law. ed., 246. 10 S. Ct. 771; Mills v. Lee, 6 T. B. Mon. (Ky.) 91, 17 Am. Dec. 118; Gage v. Phillips, 21 Nev. 150, 26 Pac. 60; Fivey v. R. Co., 67 N. J. L., 627, 52 Atl. 472.
   No authority has been cited where a mere general statement, as that the instrument was "all right," was held to relieve a party from the obligation to read it.
6. The cases cited by counsel on this point are De Ruitter v. De Ruitter, 28 Ind. App. 9, 62 N. E. 100, where the parties were spouses, and Smith v. Smith, 134 N. Y. 62, 31 N. E. 258, where they were aunt and nephew. In Mccinn v. Tobey, 62 Mich. 252, 28 N. W. 218, the relation was one of attorney and client.
7. Selden v. Myers, 20 How. (U. S.) 506, 15 Law. ed., 976; Schulkill County v. Copley, 67 Pa. St. 386, 5 Am. Rep. 441; Stacy v. Rose, 27 Tex. 3, 84 Am. Dec. 604 and other cases cited in Corpus Juris, XIII, 373 note 42.
8. U. S. v. Maxwell Land Grant Co., 121 U. S. 325, 30 Law. ed., 949, 7 Sup. Ct. 1015; Ins. Co. v. Nelson, 103 U. S. 544, 26 Law. ed., 436; Chicago etc. R. Co. v. Belliwith, 83 Fed., 437.

house over another. On the other hand it was financially interested in satisfying its local customers and thus extending its trade.

III

A second count of the complaint alleges—

> "In purchasing the said hats for plaintiffs, defendant corporation did not use reasonable care, skill and diligence which they were bound to observe, and by reason of such negligence plaintiffs have been deprived of the large profits they would otherwise have made," etc.

Plaintiffs' contention that defendant, as a commission merchant, was in a sense, their agent and, as such, liable for negligence [9] may be conceded. But as the agency was limited by the terms of a written contract we doubt if negligence would arise so long as defendant kept within those terms. We have been cited to no authority and have found none to the effect that one party, while not electing to disaffirm a contract, may hold the other liable for acts which the contract permitted.

Of the material provisions of this contract it is conceded that plaintiffs actually received, and still retain, "50 ladies' trimmed hats." One of the plaintiffs indeed says that few of them are "summer hats" but she is the same witness who claims to have ordered according to an advertisement of fall hats. Plaintiffs' expert witness, Mrs. Paolinyi, testifies that "all are summer hats."

As showing non-compliance with the requirement that there were to be "no two alike" plaintiffs produce three of the fifty which appear to be similar in shape; but each differs from the others in color and, to some extent, in trimming, so that it could hardly be said that they are "alike." The requirement was not that they should be unlike in all respects.

The price is specified at "from about G. $8.00 to about G. $12.00 each f. o. b. factory" which means, of course, the price in the United States. There is no testimony that better hats could have been bought there for the prices named while an apparently disinterested and expert witness estimates them as worth from $9.00 to $12.00. It is true that one of plaintiffs' witnesses places them very much lower and that two hats are produced of alleged better quality which are stated to have been purchased here for about half the prices named, but the question remains, What was the price in America? and in view of the notoriously high prices prevailing there at the present time we certainly would not be justified in presuming, without evidence, that the hats in question were purchased for less than the prices fixed in the contracts.

The burden was upon plaintiffs to show that the house which supplied the hats (Cochran & Co.) was not "a reputable supplier" as the contract requires, and no such evidence was produced. So far as appears, it was equally such with Rosenblum & Co. whom one of the plaintiffs, as we have seen, claims was the house which she understood the hats were to be ordered from; nor is there any evidence that the latter would have supplied better hats at those prices.

The complaint alleges that the hats were found to be "practically unsalable" but the plaintiff who testifies on that point also says that she did not try to sell them. She refers indeed to criticism on the part of some of her customers but none of the latter were called as witnesses. Ezra's admission that he stated, when plaintiffs were complaining, that the hats were "perhaps not good" must be taken in connection with his further statement that he knows nothing about hats. Plaintiffs' expert who stated that she had not seen the hats previous to her appearance in Court testified, without a detailed examination, that they were, as the interpreter rendered it, "rotten;" but on the other hand defendant's expert already mentioned and who seems to have had a much wider and longer experience, and who had examined the hats previously, testifies that she "thought they were very nice hats and wanted to buy them." Where the experts differ so radically upon a question so remote from judicial experience it would probably be hazardous for the Court to express an opinion other than that, while the hats may not be of the best quality, the averment that they are "practically unsalable" is not established.

So of the whole case we are unable to find that the material averments of the complaint are sustained by a preponderance of the evidence and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiffs take nothing thereby and that defendant recover its costs.

9. Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, I, 1063.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ORIN STEWART CUNNINGHAM, Deceased.	Cause No. 780 Estate No. 295
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROBERT RENE FERNBACH
Administrator,
Newchwang,
China.

May 31, 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES A. SWANSTROM, Deceased.	Cause No. 771 Estate No. 291
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 31 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THADDEUS MILLER WILKINSON, Deceased.	Cause No. 772 Estate No. 292
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 24, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned,

(Mrs) LYDIA A. WILKINSON,
Executrix,
Foochow, China.

May 24, 1919.